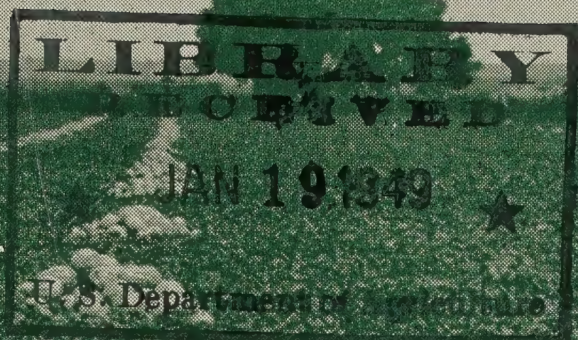


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



**Rocky Ford is the Home of Cantaloupes.
The Seed is Grown Better Here.**

1949

Burrell's Better Seeds

"As Good as Grow for You to Sow"



Delavan Burrell and Onion Colorado No. 6

D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co.

ROCKY FORD, COLORADO

**We invite the planting of these seeds in comparison
with those obtained from any other source.**

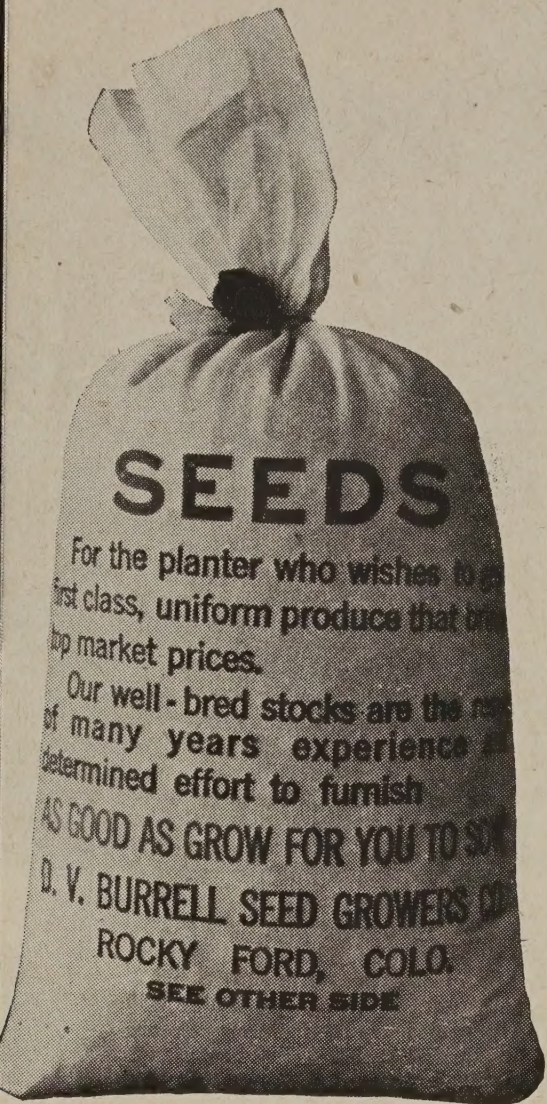


Robert Burrell and a field of Pearson Tomatoes he has staked for the super select grade of seed as described page 82. These plants must pass very rigid inspection for trueness to type, yield, appearance, uniformity and exceptional quality of the fruits.

Jim Burrell is in charge of our farms. The Darlington Watermelon is proving to be one of the best money-makers for growers in the South Atlantic States.



SEEDS IN ONE POUND SEALED CLOTH BAGS

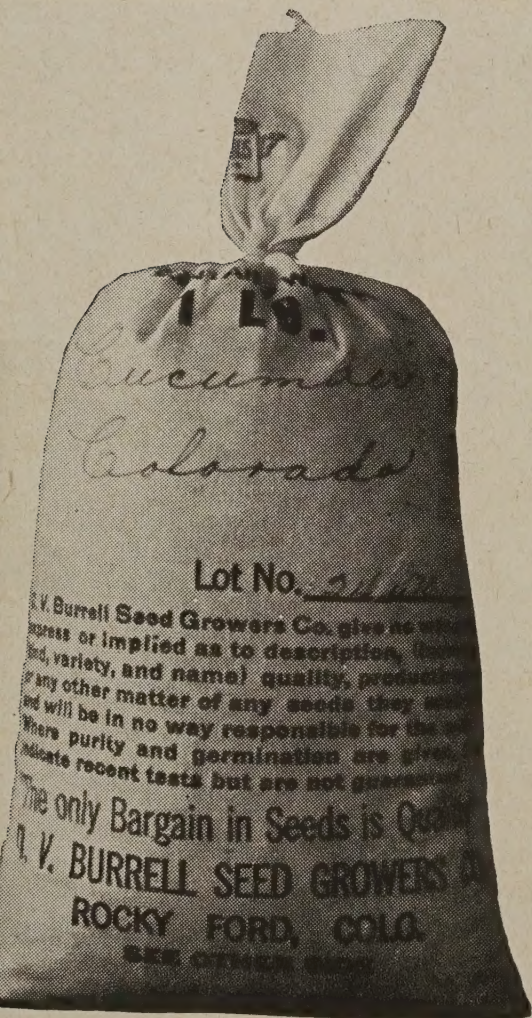


This ideal package for our specialties is again available. Made from strong cotton cloth, these are easily packed and carry the seed in good condition to destination. The variety and lot number is printed on the bags and closed by a seal which, when intact, insures the planter that he is getting seed we packaged, eliminating possibility of mixture that might result from several handlings and relabeling of the seed in its course through the ordinary channels of trade.

Local seed dealers like this style package because of its attractive display possibilities and because they can recommend the seed to their customers with reasonable confidence in the proper performance of the seed. Lot numbers appearing on each bag help in complying with the Federal Seed Law. The only seeds packed in the 1 pound sealed bags for distribution through dealers are varieties that are specialties with us.

As far as shippers and associations are concerned, the one pound sealed cloth bag is an ideal package for distribution to their farmer growers.

Planters find them desirable because of the ease in checking the amount of seed being planted per acre, as well as the confidence enjoyed by knowing that the seed has been handled in bulk the fewest possible number of times.



DAYS TO MATURITY

The number of days indicated to produce vegetables ready for table use will vary from year to year, depending on growing and seasonal conditions. Sizes and quality are influenced, to some extent, by conditions of growth and geographical location. Time given for Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Pepper and Tomatoes is days from setting plants to marketing fruits. Information given is based on average performance rather than on behavior under the most favorable conditions and primarily meant for convenience in comparing earliness and size of variety.



All lots of seed are carefully tested for germination and must meet with standards set for the current year.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

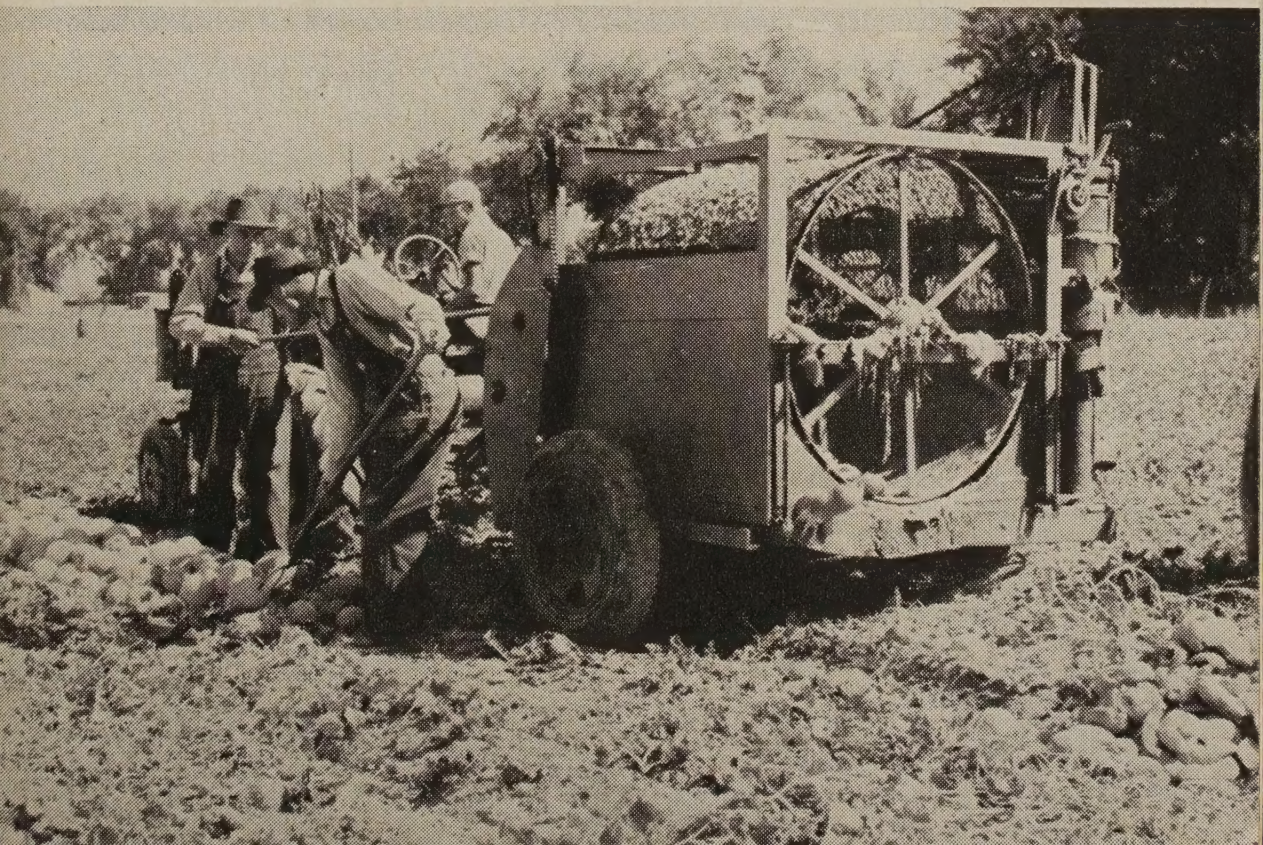
Hints that may interest both commercial and home gardeners

SOIL The growing of high quality, tender and succulent vegetables requires quick and continuous growth. Good market gardening land is "quick"; that is, it warms up early in the spring comes speedily into workable condition after rain, is easy to keep in good tilth and responds quickly to fertilizing materials. A rich, sandy loam is best. Stiff clays are the least desirable. Heavy soils require deep ploughing and frequent rotation with leguminous crops and the addition of plenty of fibrous material. Sandy soils are, as a rule, ploughed rather shallow to compact the under soil and prevent leaching. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on proper tillage and rotation. Gardeners will find, when soil becomes unproductive for some particular crop that changing to another crop or seeding down to clover or alfalfa, will result in profit. Rotation tends to even up the demands on the soil, no one element of plant food being exhausted; leaves the land in good physical condition for the following crop and incorporates humus. Other

(Continued on page 4)

3

Our most up to date thresher. It will handle Cucumber, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Tomato, Squash and Pumpkin. Fruits are crushed by roller, the seed drops through screen on the reel, is pumped into the juice remover from which the seed falls into a barrel.



SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 3)

advantages are distribution of labor, better use of irrigation water, less disease risk, encourages the keeping of livestock, controls weeds and helps to minimize risk of hail, insects and low markets. Where available, a liberal coating of manure should be given the ground. This should be thoroughly decomposed so that its plant food soon becomes available and many weed seeds killed. The use of fresh, rank manure is especially undesirable when growing such crops as onion and parsnip, as this is liable to result in soft bulbs, scallions and branched or misshapen roots.

TILLAGE Remove all refuse of previous crops as early as possible in the fall. Spread the composted manure evenly. First disc in and then plow, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Fall plowing enables the gardener to be forehanded with his work, renders the land earlier in the spring and improves the physical character of the soil. Freezing during the winter slacks the lumps, making it easy to have a finely pulverized, mellow, deep seed bed. In irrigated countries, fall and winter irrigation is desirable.



Truck with hoist picks up barrels of seed left by the threshers and haul to washing center. The boys are Bill Burrell (on truck) and C. R. Herring. They can load 21 barrels in 15 minutes

PREPARATION Many growers seem to think that good gardening consists in killing weeds and bugs, but the best gardening is in not having them. The good gardener tills better and manages his land in such a manner as to prevent, rather than eradicate weeds. Disc the land thoroughly as early in the spring as it can be worked after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow.

In the Rocky Ford district, the land is leveled by means of long narrow floats. These floats thoroughly pulverize the small clods in addition to picking up the soil on the high places and depositing on the low places, permitting better drill operation and easier irrigation. The more the ground is worked over before sowing or planting the cleaner and better it will be. Care must be given never to work the ground when too wet or it will pack.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER There is no infallible rule for determining what fertilizer to apply. The grower must study his conditions and judge for him-

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 4)

self. A little experimenting will help or advice may be given by the State College of Agriculture or local farm bureau agent. Usually a fertilizer containing 4% nitrate, 12% phosphate and 6% potash is satisfactory. Application may be at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod. When fertilizers are relied upon, some form of humus should be supplied. This can be done by turning under green crops or applying rotted leaves, peat moss, manure, etc.

PLANTING Planting time is where the gardener arrives at the cross roads and considerable judgment must be exercised in selecting the seed to be planted and the methods of planting. The soil should always be moist, not too wet and not too dry. Use a good drill seeing that the amount of seed dropped and depth of planting is correctly gauged, also that the presser wheel properly firms the soil over the seed row. Always plant in good straight rows unless contour farming is practiced. Appearance is not only better but cultivating is easier. If hand planted, make certain that the soil is firm around the seed row by tamping down slightly with a garden rake, hoe or with the flat side of a board. Use as long rows as possible and space wide enough apart to admit the free use of a wheel hoe or tractor cultivator.

Pay particular attention to depth of planting. Seeds often fail to come up from being covered too shallow or too deep. Early in the spring when the soil is moist, seeds should not be covered as deep as later in the season when the ground dries out more quickly. As a rule, the smaller the seed, the shallower the depth of planting and this applies to small flower seeds as well as vegetables. If not familiar with the soil temperature required for germination of each kind of seed, study our cultural directions or ask some experienced gardener in your neighborhood. Some seeds like parsnip cannot be made to grow well after the ground becomes too warm. On the other hand, some like watermelon, if planted in cold wet ground will rot. If rains occur after the seeds are sown and a crust forms, this should be carefully broken, otherwise the tender plants will not be able to get through to the surface. Some seeds are slow to germinate and these should be sown thickly in order that the plantlets may break the crust on the soil. It is a good plan to sow a few quick germinating seeds such as radish, cabbage or turnip with slow germinating celery, parsnip, carrot and the like. This will mark the row for early cultivation and help break the soil crust.

5

Our new seed washing center on farm 16, adjoining Rocky Ford on the east. This shows unloading docks, power washers, sluice box, and drying trays. Clear water is from a well and lifted by a turbine pump. Cantaloupe, cucumber, watermelon, pepper and tomato seed are washed here.



SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 5)

CULTIVATION As soon as plants in the row can be seen, begin cultivating very shallow and close as possible without damaging the plants. Away from the plants, deeper cultivation should be practiced, gradually lessening this as the plants grow to avoid root injury. Cultivate and hoe often enough so that you are cultivating the soil instead of ploughing out weeds. If under irrigation, water often enough to keep the soil in good moist condition; do not oversoak. Cultivate at least once between each irrigation until the crop is laid by.

HOTBEDS Some provision for starting certain plants earlier than in the open air is desirable. A hotbed will fill this need and pay for itself many times over. First class hardy plants can easily be grown and the surplus may be sold to your neighbors.

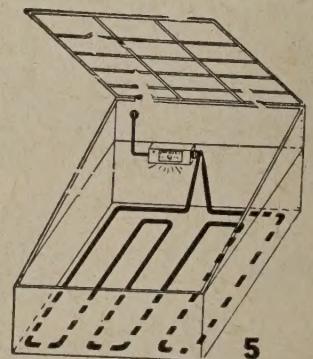
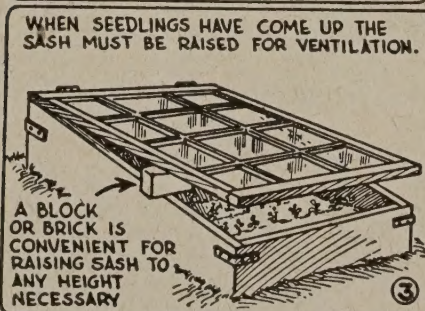
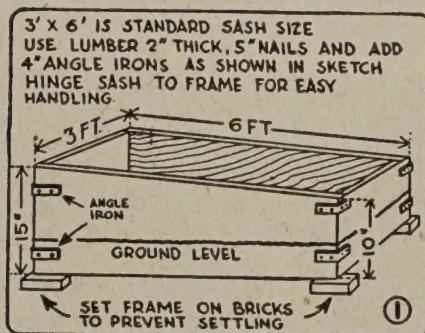
Construction is not expensive or difficult. It is well to plan unit sizes which are generally six feet long and three feet wide since regular hotbed sash comes in three by six feet size. If sash is not available locally, write and we will tell you where this can be purchased. The frame can be built for one or more sash as needed.

Use good lumber, making the north side 12 inches high and sloping to 7 inches high on the south to take full advantage of the sun's heat. One by four, or two by four pieces should be fitted flatwise across the inside of the frame flush at the top to form a joint between the sash and properly support them, or better still use grooved slides for this purpose.

Fresh horse manure mixed with straw may be used for the heating of hotbeds. Manure should be shaken apart, and if dry, watered down and allowed to start heating. Tramp down the evenly spread manure in the pit to make it solid. Fill in with four inches of good garden soil over two feet of manure. Soon fermentation will take place and an excessive heat will prevail for about a week. Delay planting a few days until excessive heat subsides.

The pit should be dug about two feet deep, six feet wide and as long as needed for the size bed desired. In districts where rainfall is light, boarding up the sides of the pit is unnecessary. The pit should always be in a well drained location. It is important that a windbreak is used to protect the bed from cold winds.

Illustration (1) shows the proper construction of frame and (2) shows the planting of seed. (3) illustrates the exposing of the plants to air. This may be done during the heat of the day when plants are small, and when larger, expose to the cooler evening air. The plants must be hardened off before transplanting, enabling them to withstand cold, heat, wind and drying out when moved into the field. (4) pictures transplanting small plants from the hotbed.



GRO-QUICK ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER

Junior Complete with 40 foot cable and thermostat for 3 x 6 bed,
or 20 square feet (200 watt)Prepaid \$6.75
Senior Complete with 80 foot cable and thermostat for 6 x 6 bed,
or 40 square feet (400 watt).....Prepaid \$9.00
Junior Cable onlyPrepaid 2.25
Senior Cable onlyPrepaid 4.50

Thermostat should be used to control temperature however one thermostat will handle 4 Junior Cables or 2 Senior Cables.

If further information is wanted send for free leaflet.

We recommend Gro-Quick units for heating your hotbeds. The heavily insulated cables are buried as shown figure 5 page 6 and thermostat plugged into an ordinary household current outlet. Complete instructions are sent for installation and operation.

The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture. In colder climates it is well to bank up with soil around the outside of the frame to make it air tight.

Heavy quilted pads can be used to cover sash at night to retain heat.

PLANTING THE BEDS Tomato and pepper seed may be planted in three or four inch rows, spacing the seed about four to six to the inch. Planted in this manner one ounce will sow about ten to twelve feet of hot bed that is six feet wide. We suggest that the seed be treated with Semesan or Arasan before planting. If the plants "damp off" in the beds they may be sprayed with a solution of Semesan or Arasan as instructed on the package. Semesan listed on page 88.

On pages 73 and 74 you will find suggestions regarding the watering and ventilation of the bed, also hardening off of the plants.

COLD FRAMES Same directions as for the hotbed except that no pit is dug or heating material is used. In colder climates, plants cannot be started so early; wait until the sun gives more warmth. During extremely cold weather it is a good plan to cover with heavy mats or scatter straw over the sash to a depth of about one foot. This should be done each night or during cloudy weather, removing the straw during the sunlit hours.

(Continued on page 89)

One of our many labor saving gadgets. The wheels on long legs are spread out allowing the trough to lower within about 3 feet of the ground. Dry seed from the trays is dumped into the trough, then by turning the crank this is elevated and becomes a sacking bin as shown. "Popeye" and Harry (see page 5) operate the washing center. Note tag in each tray marking variety and lot number.



Asparagus

A Delicious Dish for Spring Appetites.
1 oz. of seed should produce
250 roots.

50 roots sufficient for a family of four. 9,000 roots plant an acre.

Asparagus seed should be sowed in light sandy soil, early in the spring. Seed 2 to 4 inches apart one-half inch deep, in 15 to 24 inch rows. As asparagus germinates slowly mix in a few radish seed to mark the row for early cultivation. Roots may be transplanted either the following spring or left in seed bed for two years.

Transplant 12 to 15 inches apart in trench 8 to 10 inches deep and wide enough to spread roots out evenly around crown. Cover with 2 inches of soil, packed tightly. Gradually fill the trench as the plants grow. Rows should be 4 feet apart. Rotted manure may be used in bottom of trench.

Use 5% DDT dust to control asparagus beetle except during cutting season when R-1 is recommended (see pages 86 and 87).

Mary Washington The best of several rust resistant strains originated by the Bureau of Plant Industry. The shoots are larger and grow more rapidly than others. Stalks are very thick and grow unusually tall without branching. Color, an attractive deep green with purple tips.

Even the largest shoots are firm, tender and richly flavored.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Grow Plenty of Beans

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not planted too early in spring. Planting should be delayed until all danger of frost is over. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy as a general rule. In garden culture, beans are usually planted about 2 inches deep, in rows 20 inches apart, and 3 inches apart in the row; in field culture, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart so as to cultivate with tractor. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow cultivation should be given. Deep cultivation after the plants show bloom is very apt to ruin the crop. Do not disturb plants when covered with dew. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill, and sixty pounds is sufficient for an acre of dwarf bush types.

To afford a regular succession of crops throughout the season, plant every two weeks after the first planting until midsummer.

Running beans, especially the Limas, are more tender than the Dwarfs; therefore, planting must be delayed still later when the soil becomes warm, or until liability to rot in consequence of cold, damp weather has passed. Plant five or six beans in each hill, about 2 inches deep, hills 3 feet apart each way. Two pounds of seed will be sufficient for 100 hills of Limas, or 30 to 50 pounds of Limas or Pole beans per acre when drilled.

See Page 3 for Preparation of the Soil.



Beans New Stringless Green Pod.

D. D. T. Caution Do not dust or spray using D. D. T. on beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes, or water-melons. Use the new Marlate Insecticide, listed Page 87.

Beans

GREEN POD BUSH

Allow 50 foot row per person
2 pounds plant 100 feet of drill
60 pounds per acre

Plentiful 49 days. A green, flat-podded bush bean, an improved and more productive variety of the Bountiful type. Plants are very productive, bearing long, medium deep green straight pods somewhat larger than Bountiful. Because the pods fill up well, usually having eight or nine seeds, the snap beans are more uniformly straight and attractive. Pods are brittle and stringless. Seeds large, kidney-shaped, and black. Resistant to common rusts.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.25) prepaid

Landreth Stringless Green Pod 53 days. Landreth's is an improved strain of the old Burpee's Stringless. Fine for home gardening, good shipper. The pods are fleshy, being fully rounded, before the beans begin to attain any size, and remain crisp and tender longer than many other sorts.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.10) prepaid

New Stringless Green Pod 53 days. Highly desirable for truckers and canners. Similar to Full Measure, but hardier and a more dependable cropper. Plant medium large, erect, somewhat thick stemmed, heavily productive. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, nearly straight, dark green, round, meaty, succulent; absolutely stringless, totally without fiber and we know of no sort having better quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

Stringless Black Valentine 53 days. Well adapted for market garden use and for early shipping. Plant large, erect, prolific, very attractive. Oval pods 6½ to 7 inches long, nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless and of fine quality and delicate flavor; retains color and texture in shipping long distance.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.25) prepaid

Beans Plentiful



Beans

WAX-POD BUSH

Soil Preparation page 3; Culture page 8

Cherokee Wax (New)

50 days. Market growers have recognized this as a real find; a yellow bean that is as reliable and productive as the Stringless Black Valentine, from which it was developed. Its vigorous growth, its heavy yields and its hardiness will win your admiration. You will



Beans Pencil Pod Black Wax.

like its fine quality. Pods tender, smooth, clean looking, stringless; 6 inches long, oval. Seed black.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

Pencil Pod Black Wax

52 days. A medium early, very hardy sort. The round stringless pods are long and of excellent quality. The vigorous plants are less liable to rust or blight than most other wax podded sorts.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

Round Pod Kidney Wax

52 days. Also known as Brittle Wax. Valuable for the home garden as well as canning. Plant erect, medium large, prolific. Pods handsome, waxy light yellow; 5½ to 6 inches long, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless and without fiber.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.75) prepaid

Beans

LIMA

Culture: See pages 3 and 8

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

75 days. Plant large, erect, vigorous, very productive; the pods contain 4 to 5 large, plump, flat, greenish white seed.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 40c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.75) prepaid

Fordhook Bush Lima

75 days. The large seeded dwarf Lima, most used by market gardeners. Potato lima type. Plants large, upright, vigorous, highly productive; pods contain three or four large green, thick, oval seeds of excellent quality. Dry beans white with greenish tinge.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 40c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid

Hopi Lima (Large)

75 days. Has been grown in a dry country for so many generations by the Hopi Indians that it is outstanding in drouth resistance. Color creamy white. Flavor is true Lima. Vining sort, bears heavily until frost. Does not require staking.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Henderson Bush Lima

65 days. The baby Lima so extensively used as the dry bean and for canning. Plant medium in size and heavily productive. Pods small and usually contain 4 to 5 seeds. As a green shell bean you will like its splendid quality. Dry beans, white.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

King of the Garden Lima

88 days. A splendid climber, well liked by those having a limited garden space as a few hills will supply a good sized family. Pods 6 inches long, 4 to 5 large, thick, flat, white beans.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 40c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.75) prepaid

Peerless Lima

71 days. A valuable new USDA introduction. Dwarf Fordhook type developed from a cross of Fordhook x Henderson's Bush. Plant size of Henderson's with distinctive gray-green foliage. Pods like Fordhook. Seed shape and size between the two parents.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 40c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.75) prepaid



Beans, Cherokee Wax (listed page 10)

Beans

POLE AND SHELL

See pages 3 and 8 for culture.

Blue Lake Stringless Pole 59 days. A new canning and freezing type of great merit.

Plant vigorous, productive, resistant to common bean mosaic and certain rusts. Pods round, dark green, fleshy, stringless, tender and of fine quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 40c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.75) prepaid

Kentucky Wonder Pole 65 days. The best known and most popular pole bean, good for home, market gardening and canning. Strong climber, hardy, prolific over a long season. Pods practically round, curved with wrinkled surface, good quality; slightly stringy, fibrous, brittle.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

White Kentucky Wonder Pole (Morse's 191). 63 days. A new rust resistant white seeded pole bean. Strong growing, highly productive, setting pods from base to top of vine. At edible stage the long, smooth, straight pods are stringless, succulent, and tender, color dark green. Has established a premium market for itself in Florida and Southern California.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

Pinto The Colorado Pinto Bean has taken a prominent place in the shell bean market, and total sales now amount to several million dollars a year. Vines short and do not require staking.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid

Beets

Amount: 8 to 10 lbs. per acre
—1 oz. to 100 ft. row—Packet
will sow 20 ft.

Soil: Should be rich, deeply
ploughed, preferably heavy
loam, see article beginning page
3. **When:** Plant as early in the
spring as possible (beets will
stand light frosts) or may be
started in hotbed and trans-
planted for extra early. For con-
tinuous harvest plant at 3 week
intervals to Aug. 1. **Rows:** 16 to
20 inches apart. **Depth:** 1 to 1½
inches. **Thin:** 2 to 3 inches
apart. Beets for greens are
sometimes grown in the green-
house during the winter months
or planted thickly in the garden.

Crosby's Egyptian

55 days. A splendid home and
market garden sort. Tops me-
dium in size, roots flat-globe
shaped with small tap root;
very dark purplish red. Flesh
is deep purplish red zoned
with a lighter shade; crisp
and tender.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb.,
35c) (1 lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs.,
\$5.25) prepaid

Beet Green Top Bunching

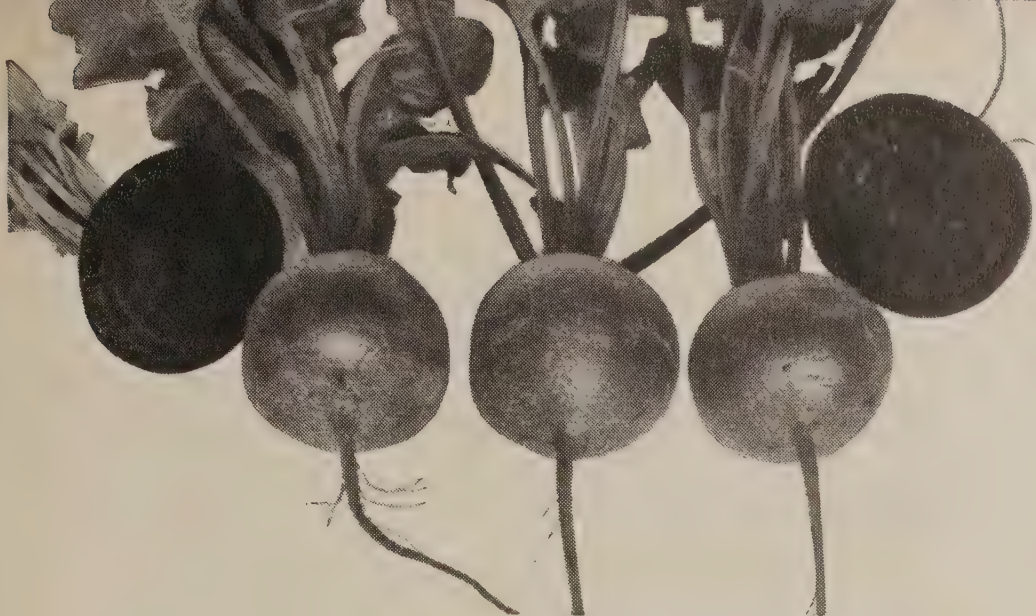
Early Wonder or Boston Crosby 53 days. Valuable
to truckers and
shippers as a first early variety; much used for fall plantings. Tops
medium small, erect, roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap
roots. The flesh is a beautiful red, slightly zoned with a lighter
shade; tender and of good quality.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (1 lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid

Perfected Detroit 55 days. A refined very uniform Detroit
Dark Red; so good that it won an
award of merit as being one of the "All America" introductions.
Recommended as best strain of Detroit for truckers and produce
shippers.

The Detroit Dark Red listed below is the strain used by canners.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (1 lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid

Green Top Bunching 52 days. An early extremely at-
tractive new bunching beet. Tops
medium size and erect, foliage grayish-green and does not turn red
or brown late in the season. Roots round, smooth, and glossy.
Flesh finest grained and less fibrous than most bunching beets.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (1 lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid

Detroit Dark Red 58 days. An outstanding variety for
canning. Our stock is very uniform as
to size of tops, also shape and size of roots. Top small, slender,
erect; roots globe shape, symmetrical with small collar and small
tap roots; interior very uniform in color with zones barely discern-
ible, flesh seemingly being a solid ball of blood red meat; remains
tender and of highest quality until full grown.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (1 lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid



Beet Perfected Detroit

Mangel Wurzel OR STOCK BEET

Splendid feed for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, keeping stock and poultry in healthy condition throughout the winter months, when other green feeds are not readily available. Combined with grain it is worth almost as much, pound for pound, as grain as it aids digestion and assimilation. Do not feed whole to cattle. Roots should be shredded or sliced rather fine.

Plant early in the spring about 2 weeks before the last frost; 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre in rows 24 inches apart. Rather flat-lying fairly heavy soil, that has been well fertilized and plowed as deeply as possible is best. Thin to 12 to 15 inches apart when the plants are 4 to 6 inches tall.

See page 3 for soil preparation and page 89 concerning harvesting.

Mangel Wurzels usually contain 5 to 7 per cent sugar and on good soil you should grow 25 to 50 tons per acre.



Danish Sludstrup

Danish Sludstrup 150 days. The favorite sort in northern European countries where root crops are the important stock food. The only one of the heavy yielding sorts containing as high percentage of food value in proportion to weight. Color of skin, deep yellow; flesh, white. Growth is two-thirds above ground, which makes harvesting easy. Smooth small tops, small tap roots.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (1/4 lb., 35c)
(1 lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Giant Half Sugar Rose Top

150 days. Higher in sugar content than other varieties. Roots long oval, tapered; grayish white with rose colored shoulder; flesh white.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (1/4 lb., 35c)
(1 lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Swiss Chard

Some Culture as Beet, Excellent Feed for Chickens

Special Large White Ribbed, Dark Green Leaves

This select strain has astonishingly wide stems which when creamed take the place of asparagus. Leaves smooth and dark green.

(oz., 10c) (1/4 lb., 30c) (1 lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

Lucullus Makes a strong crowning plant with extra large leaves which are thick and heavily crumpled. Yields an enormous amount of greens and has thick white stalks.

(oz., 10c) (1/4 lb., 30c) (1 lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

Broccoli

IF YOU LIKE CAULIFLOWER TRY BROCCOLI TOO

Green Sprouting 60 days. An entirely different and distinct vegetable, long a favorite in Europe. The plants branch freely and each branch terminates in a head or bud cluster. Can be cooked for about twenty minutes and served in the same way as asparagus or cauliflower. Culture much the same as cauliflower, although more easily and successfully grown in the northern states.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (1 lb., \$2.50)
(5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid

Cabbage

Number of days given is time from transplanting plants until ready for use. Plants are ready to set 4 to 5 weeks after planting seed.

1 oz. of Seed to 3,000 Plants— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre

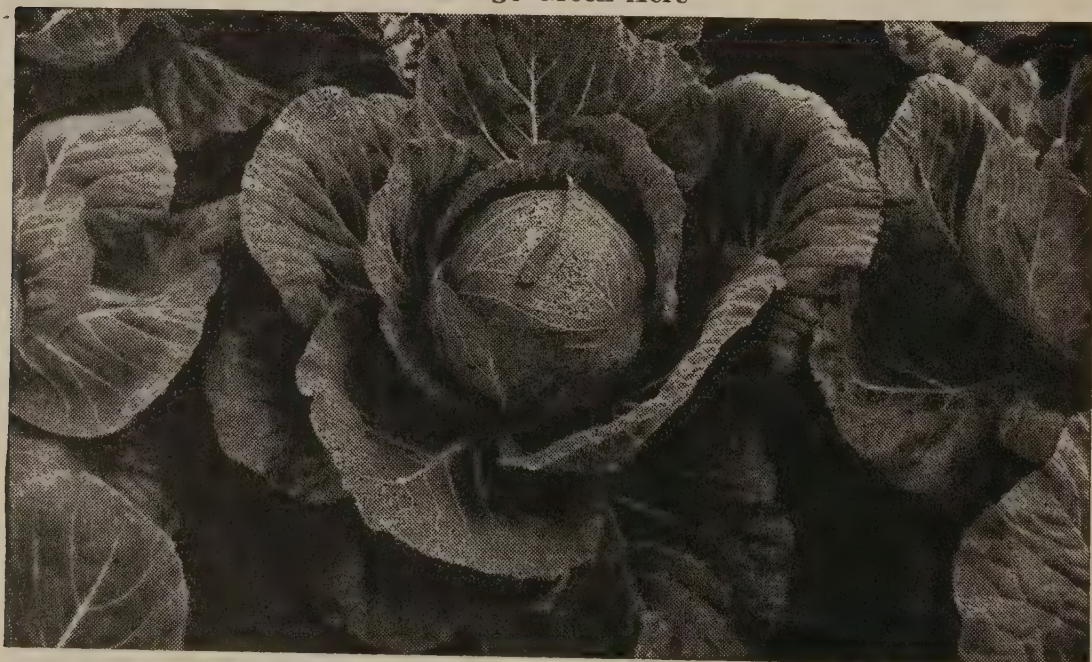
● Cabbage may be grown in all parts of the United States and special directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the early sorts should be sown very early in hot beds, hardening off gradually by exposing them to the night air and transplanting as early as hard freezing weather is over, setting 18 to 36 inches apart, according to the size and variety. South of the 40th parallel sow about the middle of September or later, according to the latitude, transplanting to cold frames if necessary to keep through the winter and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring. It is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed or they will run up weak and slender and will not stand transplanting well.

See pages 6 and 7 for information regarding the building and maintaining of hotbeds.

Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth throwing up a little earth to the plants until they begin to head when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening of the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of the full grown heads. Use DDT or Marlate for control of worms and Aphicide No. 10 for killing Aphis. See pages 86 and 87.

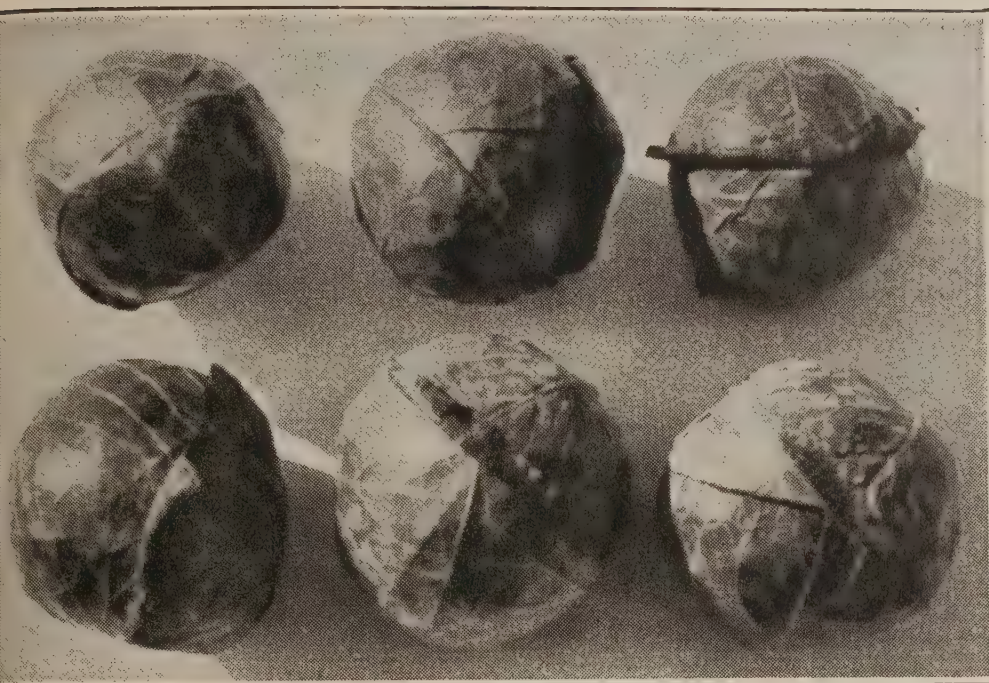
Stand the plants upright in a cool cellar with roots in the sand or store in pits or trenches, roots up. If pitted, cover with a layer of straw; then with soil. Thickness of the cover will depend on weather conditions. The pits should be in a well drained soil and some ventilation given through the soil covering to the straw by means of a pipe or tile.

Cabbage Green Acre



Cabbage

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES



Golden Acre

Copenhagen Market

D. V. B. 62 days. An extremely early and most satisfactory variety. Quality is exceptionally good and it is unexcelled as an early sort for the market growers. Description much the same as Golden Acre, but heads some deeper and slightly larger.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (1 lb., \$4.00)
(5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid

Copenhagen Market 68 days. Plants compact with short stems and hard round heads, weighing three to four pounds; uniform in size and of good keeping quality, excellent for early market and early kraut.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (1 lb., \$2.75)
(5 lbs., \$12.10) prepaid

Charleston Wakefield 71 days. Used in the south for winter shipping to northern markets; excellent for home garden and trucking. Nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield, but one-half larger heads; heart shaped, weight four to five pounds.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (1 lb., \$2.50)
(5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid

Early Jersey Wakefield 62 days. The earliest and the surest heading of the pointed head types; weighs about 2 lbs., very solid, uniformly pointed, of excellent quality and borne on short stems. Plants are hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c) (1 lb., \$2.65)
(5 lbs., \$11.25) prepaid

Golden Acre 64 days. An extra early round variety producing tightly folded, well balanced heads of excellent quality; weight about three pounds, valuable for early market and shipping.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (1 lb., \$2.75)
(5 lbs., \$12.10) prepaid

Green Acre 71 days. Green Acre retains its glossy clear dark green color remarkably well in storage and is often sold in competition with new cabbage. Heads very solid and an excellent shipper. Shaped about the same as D. V. B. Weight approximately 5 lbs., short stemmed.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (1 lb., \$2.85)
(5 lbs., \$13.00) prepaid

Cabbage

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Enkhuizen Glory 75 days. Particularly valuable for kraut, globe shaped, sure heading, splendid keeping variety. Heads six to eight pounds, medium short stem.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (1 lb., \$2.75)
(5 lbs., \$12.10) prepaid

Ferry's Round Dutch 71 days. Very popular with southern growers. Plants small and compact; stems short. Heads almost ball shaped; commonly 7 inches diameter, 6 inches deep and weight about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; firm and of high quality. Slow to produce "seeders".

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (1 lb., \$2.50)
(5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid

Marion Market (Yellows Resistant Copenhagen)

78 days. Plants larger and coarser than Copenhagen Market. Heads round and with crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c) (1 lb., \$3.10)
(5 lbs., \$13.50) prepaid

Cabbage Marion Market



Cabbage

LATE VARIETIES

Danish Ballhead 95 days. One of the finest late cabbages; plants of medium size, short stem, large heads, flat globe shaped. Weight about nine pounds, very firm and solid, keeps perfectly in storage until late spring.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (1 lb., \$3.00)
(5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid

Cabbage

LATE VARIETIES

Ferry's Hollander 100 days. Decidedly the best variety of late cabbage. Heads become firm while still rather small, reach a good marketable size in 100 days after planting, but continue to enlarge, becoming mature in about 120 days. Plants medium small, allowing closer planting than any other late cabbage; short stemmed; erect and compact; extremely hardy; heads spherical; 6½-7 inches in diameter and weighs 6-7 pounds; remarkably firm and solid, splendid quality and keeps perfectly in storage until late spring.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) (¼ lb., \$1.10) (1 lb., \$3.85)
(5 lbs., \$17.00) prepaid

Mammoth Red Rock 90 days. The largest and outstanding red cabbage; round heads weighing 7 to 9 lbs. Intense dark red; a sure header.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 95c) (1 lb., \$3.10)
(5 lbs., \$13.50) prepaid

Penn State Ballhead 105 days. Desirable for winter storage and for kraut in districts free of Cabbage Yellows. Heads weigh about 5½ pounds, extremely hard solid globe in shape, 6 inches to 7 inches deep. Diameter 7½ inches.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 95c) (1 lb., \$3.10)
(5 lbs., \$13.50) prepaid

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 115 days. Developed from the Hollander Cabbage. Heavy yielder on land infested so badly with yellows disease that non-resistant strains fail completely. Plants large and hardy; heads globular to flattened globe, very firm, excellent quality, and keep well into the spring; weight seven to nine pounds.

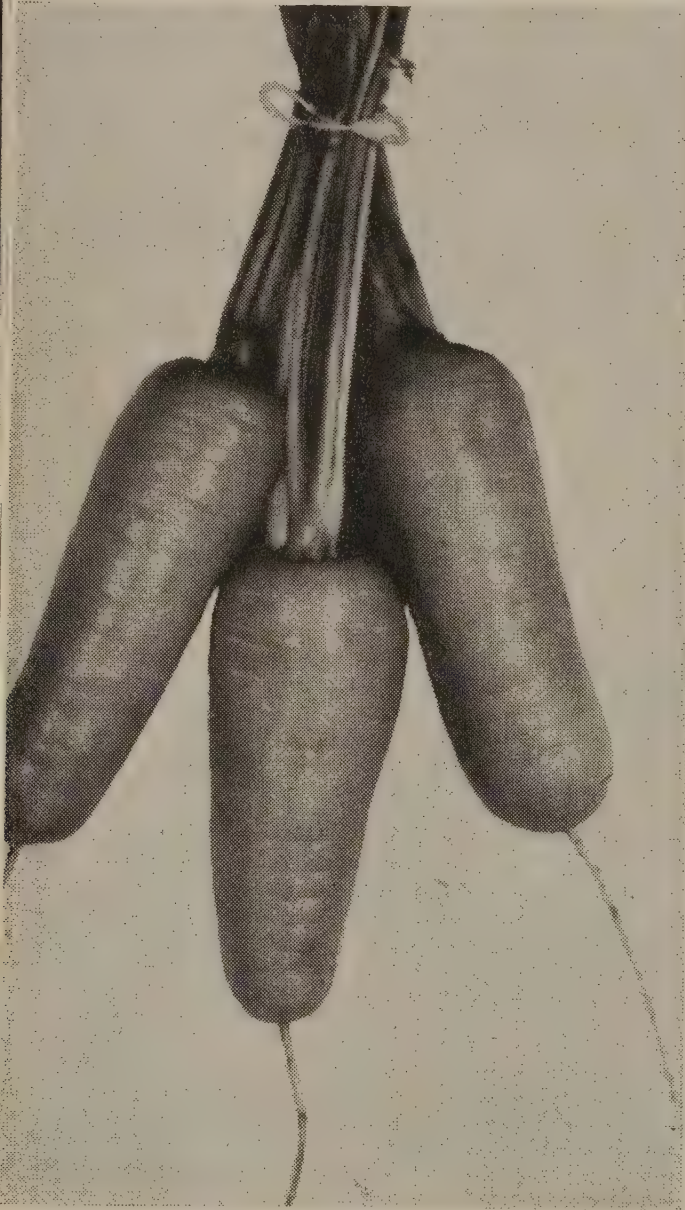
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) (¼ lb., \$1.15) (1 lb., \$4.00)
(5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid



Buy your cabbage seed from Burrell. Illustration of the uniform type heads used in the production of seed.

Carrot

Sow 2 to 4 lbs. per acre— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft. of row—Packet will plant 25 ft. row. To produce long, smooth carrots; the soil must be loose, free from stones and worked deep. Planting a few radish seed with the carrot will mark the row for early cultivation. Rows may be 16 to 20 inches apart. Plant thinly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, thin plants 2 to 4 in. apart in row. Plant from early spring until June 20. See page 3 for soil preparation and 89 for winter storage.



Carrot Red Cored Chantenay

Airliner (New)

75 days. Bred particularly for the shipping trade. Tops short, dark green, strong enough for good bunching. Roots long, deep orange, tapering to blunt end; resembling a short, stout Imperator. Flesh bright orange, tender; quality good.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (1 lb., \$1.85)
(5 lbs., \$8.25) prepaid

Chantenay, Red

Cored 70 days. A decided improvement over the well known Chantenay because of the better color, texture, and quality of flesh. An excellent all purpose medium early variety. Desirable for home, market garden and canner's use. Dependable heavy yielder. Roots deep reddish orange, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder, tapers, stump rooted; core reddish orange, almost the same color as the flesh; fine grained and tender; of sweet, delicate flavor.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75)
(5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Danvers, Red Cored 75 days. Used extensively for shipping. Well liked for home and market garden use. The roots bright deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, uniformly tapered to the blunt end. Core inconspicuous because it is the same color as the crisp, tender flesh. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Imperator 77 days. An outstanding type bred for market, garden use, and for shipping. Tops medium, but strong enough for good bunching. Roots 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, having sloping shoulders diameter of which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches, smooth, deep rich orange; uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Carrot

Morse's Bunching 77 days. Tops short, foliage rather closely cut, stems medium size. Roots at maturity are $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, almost cylindrical with rounded shoulders and are well stumped.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c)
(lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Nantes Improved Coreless

68 days. Our stock of this is more refined and of better quality than much that is offered as Nantes. An excellent sort for home garden or market, but too tender to be a good shipper, desirable for frame culture. Top small, roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt-ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor, practically coreless.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c)
(lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid

Nancy (New) 70 days. Developed from Nantes and Chantenay. Roots larger at shoulder than Nantes, tapering slightly to blunt end, short tops, attractive and of high table quality. Intense reddish-orange flesh with small core of same color, crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Length of root, 6 inches; diameter at shoulder $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c)
(lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Carrot Nancy



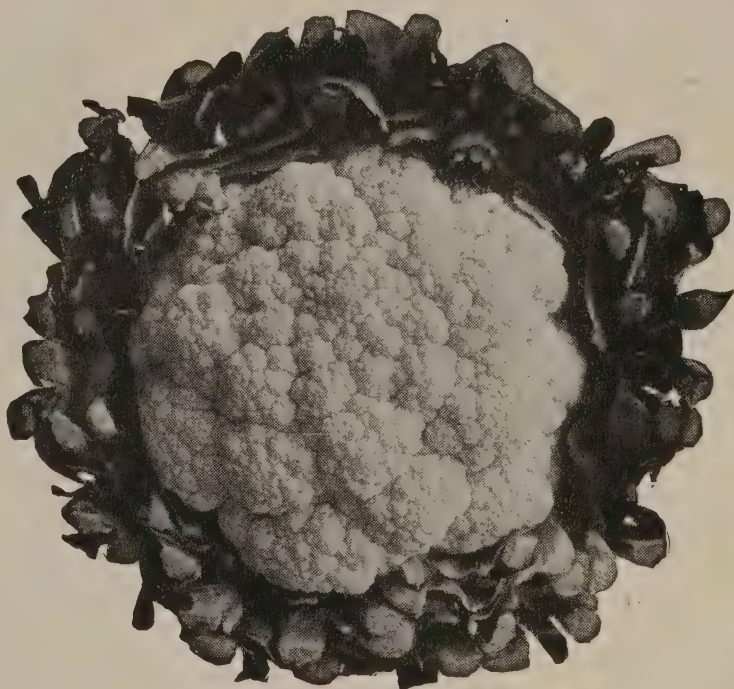
Carrot Nantes Improved Coreless



Streamliner 79 days. An ideal bunching carrot for shippers and market gardeners. Tops short, rather sparse, dark green, and strong. Roots long, slender, nearly cylindrical; at maturity 8 to 10 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder; grow completely underground. Color very deep orange, cores small and uniformly red.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80)
prepaid

HOW TO GROW CAULIFLOWER



Cauliflower Snowball "A"

1 oz. of Seed to
3,000 Plants

1 lb. grows
plants for seven
acres

• Very few crops yield as good returns as Cauliflower when properly grown. The main requisites for success are more or less flat, very rich, medium to heavy soil; abundant moisture; cool weather during heading season; freedom from worms and other pests that eat the leaves so they cannot be tied over the curd properly, protecting it from the sun; and, above all, good seed.

Cauliflower requires more care in growing than most crops. It is therefore advisable to go slow at first until experienced in growing. As the heads form best in cool weather, the seed should be sown very early in the spring and transplanted to open ground when danger of hard freezing is over. Six to eight weeks from seed is the best age for this. Rows may be two and one-half to three and one-half feet apart and plants 18 inches to 3 feet in the row, depending on the variety. Here at Rocky Ford seed is sown in seed beds about April 15th and transplanted during June. This allows the heads to form during the cool fall months. Irrigate often and force the growth of large leaves to protect the heads from the sun; do not oversoak and kill the ground. Dust often and thoroughly. We believe this is where some growers fail. Worms and aphids must not be allowed to destroy the leaves and the marketing of filth-covered heads is unprofitable, to say the least. If you wish to treat the seed use Semesan listed page 88.

We recommend R-1 Dust for destroying aphids and caterpillars. Use DDT for control of worms and thrip.

When the heads are about 2 inches across (in most cases) tie up the leaves, using different colored strings each day. This will aid in cutting. Cauliflower should be packed tightly in the crates; too loose packing will result in damaged heads during shipping. Crates are loaded upside down so that the Cauliflower will shed water from the melting ice, as top icing is necessary in shipping.

WE OFFER ONLY THE BEST Cauliflower seed.

Days given represent time from setting of plants to marketable stage—see page 2 for further information. Article beginning page 3 gives information relative to soil preparation and hotbeds.

Cauliflower

Early Snowball "A" 55 days. Selected as the most satisfactory early strain of Snowball Cauliflower. Plants medium height; leaves somewhat waved and crumpled, branching outward at the tips. Inner leaves cover the head well, foliage medium green. Heads of good depth, solid, ivory white, and of fine quality. Early and very even at time of maturity and require very prompt handling. Adapted for summer and early fall harvest and used in districts having a short growing season. Similar to Super Snowball.
(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c) (oz., \$1.90) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00) (lb., \$22.00)
(5 lbs., \$96.80) prepaid

Snowball "X" 60 days. For use under wide range of conditions and generally considered the most satisfactory main crop sort for early harvest. Plants large, erect and with ample foliage for head coverage. Leaves long, straight, plain edged, and medium bright green color. Slightly darker than Snowball "A". Heads large, smooth, deep, very solid, and pure white. Unexcelled for quality. About a week slower in reaching maturity than Snowball "A" and harvest not so concentrated. Somewhat similar to Snowdrift.
(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c) (oz., \$1.90) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00) (lb., \$22.00)
(5 lbs., \$96.80) prepaid

Snowball "Y" 65 days. A new selection more vigorous and some later than Snowball "X". Plants large, leaves numerous, fairly erect, medium green. Heads of uniform size and maturity—large, smooth and heavy. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast, also some extremely favorable reports have been received as to its performance in the East.
(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c) (oz., \$1.90) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00) (lb., \$22.00)
(5 lbs., \$96.80) prepaid



GROWING AND HARVESTING CELERY

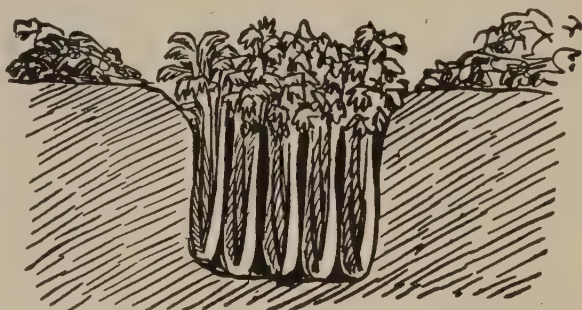
★ Celery requires an abundance of moisture at all stages of growth but will not endure flooding for any length of time. Seed is sown from February to May in beds either drilled or broadcast. This seed must be planted very shallow, is slow to germinate and the bed must be kept wet. The beds may be covered with burlap sacks until the plants begin to come to the surface, when the sacks must be removed at once. The seedlings will be ruined if the sacks are left on even one day too long. After the seedlings are well started, they may be transplanted or thinned out to give them room to make stocky plants. If broadcast, seedlings should be two or three inches each way or if in drills, one inch apart in six inch rows will give strong plants. Usually three months will be required for seed to produce a plant ready to transplant into the field. Here at Rocky Ford seed is planted during March and transplanted during June. 1 oz. should produce 10,000 plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. enough plants for an acre.

Celery plants are usually set in 24 to 36 inch rows, plants placed about 7 inches apart in the row. Frequent cultivation and irrigation is necessary; an abundance of fertilizer must be used unless the soil is exceptionally rich.

As the plants approach maturity they must be blanched by hilling with earth or with boards or special blanching paper. Late celery should be trenched at the approach of freezing weather. The trench should be dug in well drained soil 12 to 15 inches wide, as deep as the plants are tall and as long as desired. Dig the plants with roots on and set them close together in the trench, watering the soil about the roots but being careful to keep the tops dry. Should the plant begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves as this will cause rotting. Cover with boards to shade and keep temperature above freezing point when the weather gets cold by adding straw covered with soil as required. The stalks are gradually blanched and may be used during the winter. From the home garden the whole plants may be taken up late in the fall, packed in a box with soil around the roots and stored in the cellar. Occasional light waterings like above described.

No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than Celery.

Our Celery seed represents the most expert care to produce the most desirable and reliable seed.



Showing how celery is packed in the trench



Celery

NO AMOUNT OF EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE GROWER WILL OVERCOME THE HANDICAP OF POOR CELERY SEED. OURS IS "AS GOOD AS GROW"

Florida Green Pascal (Summer Pascal) A vigorous, compact green type, partially resistant to blight. Has fewer stalks than Utah, but more than Giant Pascal; long, solid, crisp and quality excellent.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 75c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00) (lb., \$7.00) (5 lbs., \$30.80) prepaid

Golden Plume or Wonderful 85 days. The earliest maturing variety, and one that resists blight. It is one of the Golden Self Blanching type, but the plants are shorter and more compact. The stalks are brittle and blanch quickly to an attractive golden color, possessing an even nut-like flavor and the finest table quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25) (lb., \$8.00) (5 lbs., \$35.20) prepaid

Giant Pascal 140 days. Much used for trenching to produce celery hearts, matures late, and is one of the best for winter use. Plants make vigorous, compact growth, stalks thick, broad and solid; blanches to an attractive yellowish white.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

Cornell No. 19 100 days. Cross between Golden Self Blanching and Utah, combining good characteristics of each; early, easily blanched and of outstanding quality. All-over height 24 inches; edible stocks $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Highly resistant to fusarium yellows.

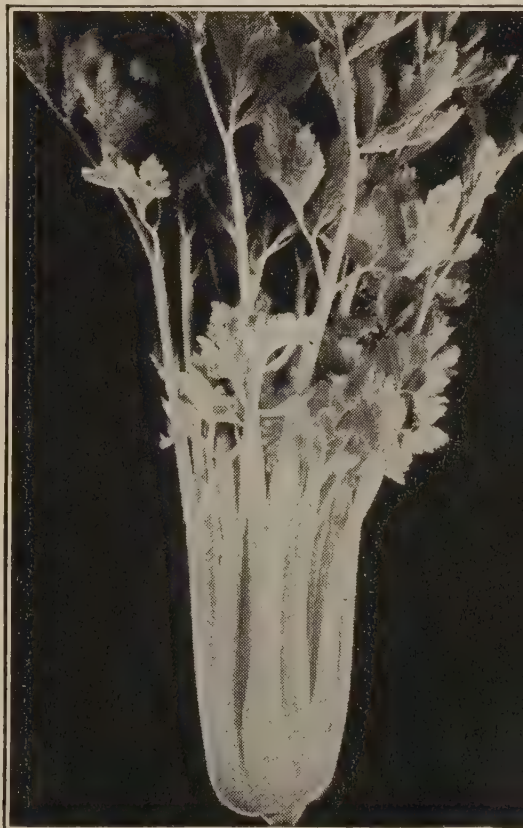
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

Tall Utah 10-B 130 days. An outstanding strain of green celery. The same in season as Utah No. 15. Plants 26 to 28 inches tall, leaves moderately large, medium dark green. Plants erect, stems 8 to 10 inches long, noticeably uniform in length, rounded, thick, waxy in appearance, branches readily, tender, crisp and of excellent quality. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific coast.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 75c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00) (lb., \$7.00) (5 lbs., \$30.80) prepaid

Utah No. 15 A pure line selection from Utah No. 99 which we formerly listed and is like Utah Crystal White Jumbo. Height 22 to 28 inches. Plants large, erect, compact. Full heart and composed of many thick, rounded stems; edible stems usually 8 to 10 inches; medium wide, thick, very much round and quite smooth. Outer stems dark green, and inner light green at maturity but can be readily blanched to clear greenish white.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 75c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00) (lb., \$7.00) (5 lbs., \$30.80) prepaid



GROWING AND MARKETING CUCUMBERS

● Growing cucumber seed has had our careful study for nearly 50 years. Some years our production of seed has been nearly half of that grown in the United States. A very large portion of the cucumber seed of the country is grown here in the Rocky Ford district and we come to you for your orders knowing that what we have to offer is not surpassed in quality.

Cucumbers thrive best in a very rich, loamy soil, not containing too much sand. A rather heavy soil is preferable to sandy soil. The most successful growers fertilize heavily with barnyard manure, scattered evenly over the surface 2 to 3 inches deep, disced thoroughly, then plowed under to depth of 6 to 8 inches, then thoroughly harrowed and floated. This gives an excellent seed bed. If commercial fertilizer is used, this will vary according to your soil's needs. Here at Rocky Ford 10-20-0 seems best suited to vine crops.



Good specimen of Cucumber Marketer, taken at slicing stage. The interested youngster? He is Dennis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Delavan Burrell, and a fourth generation member of this family of seed growers.

You can now plant with your garden drill rows 3 to 5 feet apart, drilling in about 3 pounds of seed per acre, covering the seed about 1 inch in depth. You can follow the drill mark and cultivate before the plants come up. Cultivate often. When the plants have four to six leaves thin to one plant every 18 inches. Keep the cultivator going as long as you can get through the rows. If under irrigation, water once a week lightly and always cultivate between irrigations until the crop is laid by. Keep the cucumbers picked off as fast as they reach the size desired, as if any are allowed to ripen the

plants cease to set on more fruit.

Keep plants growing rapidly and insects have less chance to damage them.

In picking to ship for slicing it is a good plan to divide the field into thirds and pick one-third each day. If under irrigation, lay off the lands in short rows and run the water along the rows very lightly after each picking.

Always cut off the cucumbers and handle very carefully. Do not ship any culls. Throw them away and ship only the first-class specimens. They look so much better—the demand is kept up—the consumer is willing to pay a better price. There is less express and package expense and your reputation for a first-class pack is kept up, to the advantage of your bank account.

When the market is high, many are tempted to ship seconds. Don't do it; keep the market up with quality.

See page 45 for discussion concerning the mixing of cucumber and other cucurbits.

D. D. T. CAUTION. Do not dust or spray using D. D. T. on beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes, or watermelons. Use the new Marlate Insecticide, listed Page 87. This will control cucumber beetles. Use Aphicide No. 10 for killing aphids.

A. & C. 68 days. Also known as Ace. A very fine dark green slicing variety that is popular with shippers. Its outstanding value is the very dark green color which it retains well on the market. Color is carried well around the blossom end of the fruits and the light color stripes are practically eliminated. Fruits vary in length but average about 10 inches, straight and symmetrical. Recommended to experienced cucumber growers with the best of soil. White spined.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Colorado 68 days. This variety has created a sensation with market growers due to its very dark green color and desirable shape for shipping. Color is carried well around the tip or blossom end of the fruit and it is not inclined to have the light color stripes. Fruits about 10 inches in length, straight, and symmetrical. A real money maker for the market grower and fully deserves being one of the "All America" winners. Vines vigorous, bears bountifully. White spined.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Unloading selected cucumbers from which we save Stock Seed for our planting.
Jerre Burrell on left. The variety Colorado (mature fruits).





Black Diamond Dark Green Tipped (It Stays Green)

60 days. Our new stock of this carries its dark green color around the blossom end. Light colored stripes are practically eliminated. An early slicing sort, very popular in the south, especially in Florida, splendid for shipping. Fruits rich, deep green and retain their color for a long time, white spined. Size and shape much the same as Burrell's Earliest of All, but tapers more to the blossom end, rounded at both ends. Length about 7 inches, thickness $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Burrell's Earliest of All 60 days. During the past 48 years, we have produced more

cucumber seed than any other grower selling direct to planters. Burrell's Earliest of All is our own introduction and we have sold more pounds of this variety than any other we grow. Fruits dark green, uniform, square ended; about 7 inches long as a slicer. Flesh pearly white and crisp. Gained its popularity with shippers because of earliness and quality. Ordinary pickling varieties of the black spine type are often undesirable for use in the South because the pickles are inclined to turn red. Burrell's Earliest of All never turns red and has now become the most popular variety for pickling in the South.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Cubit 68 days. 1944 winner of "All-America" bronze medal.

Vine growth vigorous and plants prolific; bears fruits about the size of Straight-8 but average more blunt at the ends giving it somewhat the appearance of Deltus and having thick flesh like the Deltus. Their very deep green color and crisp texture are retained well in shipping and on the market.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid

Producer 54 days. A white spined sort recommended for pickles in southern states as it does not produce fruits with reddish color. Shape somewhat more stubby than National Pickling and a more plentiful bearer. Mature cucumbers $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Resembles a very short Earliest of All.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES—PICKLING VARIETIES PAGE 28

Marketer (Early Green Market)

68 days. Southern growers like Marketer because of its vigorous vine and ability to stand intense heat of late spring. It is extremely prolific, throwing an unusually large number of female blossoms per plant resulting in heavy yields. Said to be a cross of Straight 8 and A & C. Holds its dark green color well and particularly admired for the neat appearance and uniformity of fruits. Closely resembles a good strain of A & C; tapering at the ends. A shy seeder and the price must be higher.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c) (lb., \$2.65)
(5 lbs., \$11.25) prepaid

Straight-8

66 days. The Straight-8 Cucumber is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. Straight-8 produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits, well rounded at both ends. When in best market condition this white spine variety typifies its name, running quite straight, regularly eight inches in length and from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter. In this stage the color is deep



Straight-8 Cucumber

green and usually free from objectionable pale striping or tipping. The vines are vigorous and remarkably productive. Although primarily bred for the shipping trade, its many fine qualities make it an ideal slicing variety for the home garden and local market. Also used in the South as a long pickling variety. So good that it won the "All America" Gold Medal Award for 1935.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c)
(lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Taxpayer or Improved Early Fortune

64 days. The Taxpayer can best be described as a heavy yielding, very dark green Early Fortune. It is bred from that variety; improvement being mostly in its attractive dark green color which is carried around the tip of the fruits, doing away with the objectionable light striping. Fruits dark green, tapers abruptly to the stem end and slightly to the blossom end. An excellent shipper, and one of

the mildest flavored of the dark green sorts. Length eight to nine inches, thickness two and one-half inches. White spined.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid



Marketer (early Green Market)

Cucumber

PICKLING VARIETIES

Producer and Earliest of All are recommended for southern growers as being best suited to withstanding heat and producing pickles that do not turn red. These are offered on page 26.

Boston Pickling Improved 58 days. A splendid sort for small bottle pickles, also large sours and dills. Fruits about the same size as National, being a refined selection and should not be confused with ordinary stocks of Boston Pickling. Fruits dark green, very firm, black spined, 6 to 6½ inches long, 2½ inches thick, only slightly tapered. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.45) (5 lbs., \$6.40) prepaid

Improved National Pickling 50 days. Vines rather symmetrical, full at the ends; length 6½ inches, thickness 2½ inches. Black spined, recommended for production of high grade small pickles, a good yielder. This variety has taken first place with pickle packers in the north central states. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Large National Pickling 50 days. Much the same as the Improved National but fruits are slightly larger and thicker. It is a tremendous yielder and the fruits at the pickling stage, when well grown, have a remarkably small percentage of nubs and crooks. In our opinion this is the best variety for pickle packers. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

28

An excellent seed field of Cucumber National Pickling. This is Bill, youngest of the five Burrell boys; third generation in the business which was established in 1900 as D. V. Burrell, Seed Grower.



Sweet Corn

Hybrid varieties. Will not reproduce true the second year, consequently do not save seed from the crop.

Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for 100 feet of row, 12 to 14 lbs. per acre. The fresher sweet corn is, the better the flavor. Plant for a succession, using some of the extra early, early and main crop varieties. A month to six weeks later plantings of early sorts may be made for late use. We suggest plantings of Golden Cross Bantam at 10 day intervals until August 1st in this latitude. If white and yellow corns are planted adjoining, cross pollination will cause the ears to produce some off color kernels. Do not plant sweet corn near field corn. It is better to use three or four short rows instead of one long one. Transfer of pollen is better resulting in more desirable ears. Warm weather, moderate moisture and rich soil are desirable but most garden soil will do if worked deeply and thoroughly before planting. Wait until the ground is warm and avoid the seed rotting. Rows may be spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Use a wider planting for taller varieties. In drills, plant 5 or 6 seeds to the foot; in hills, 5 to 6 seeds per hill. When plants are about 5 inches tall, thin to 10 to 12 inches apart. Cultivate well and keep free from weeds.



Sweet Corn Aristogold

'Aristogold (Hybrid) 83 days. A winner in the "All-America" selections. Withstands abuse from weather. A handsome, fast growing, rich yellow color. Ears extra long 12 to 14 rowed, with deeper kernels than any other Bantam type. Stalks 8 feet tall; makes exceptional yields even under adverse conditions of drought or heat because of the deep root system. Will withstand planting in cold, wet soil better than most varieties. Ear length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. That our customers like this is proved by its being one of the best sellers.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.75) prepaid

Golden Rocket (Hybrid) 67 days. The quality and performance shows this to be with the best of the very earlier. Stalk $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, ears 7 inches long, primarily 12 rowed. Kernels medium width and quality very good. We recommend this for your early planting, to be followed by Seneca Golden Hybrid.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.75) prepaid



Sweet Corn Bantam Evergreen Hybrid

Bantam Evergreen Hybrid (2439) 89 days. Particularly valuable to truckers and canners in the east and in irrigated sections. Stalks sturdy and upright. Ears about eight inches long, cylindrical, 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels tender, yellow, medium wide and deep. A half-brother to Golden Cross Bantam. Highly resistant to bacterial wilt and the long husks afford considerable protection from the ear worm.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

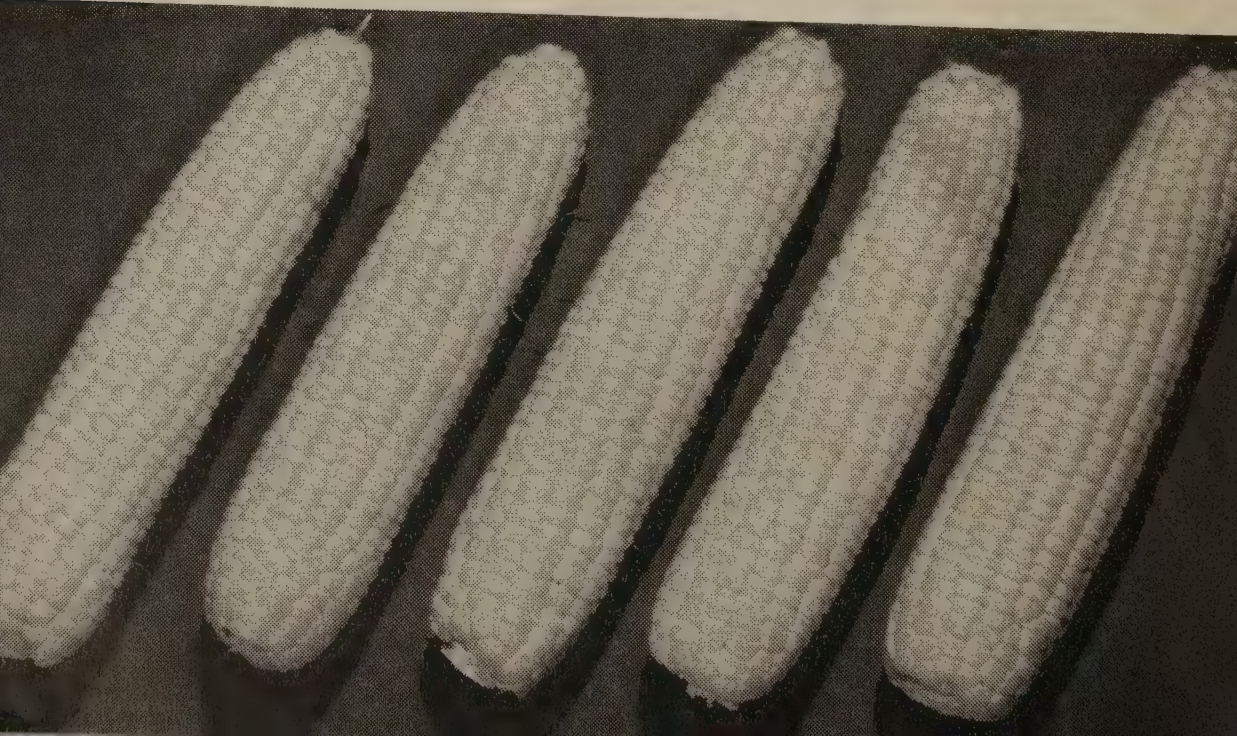
Earligold (Hybrid) 75 days. Somewhat similar to Seneca. In unbiased trial this has ranked in the top group of all the early hybrids for ear size, these being twice as large as some of the earliest varieties. Quality and yielding ability equal to the best, early hybrids.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid) 88 days. Excellent for market growers and well adapted for canner's use. Highly resistant to bacterial wilt and very prolific. Stalks 6 feet high, sturdy, with exceptionally dark green leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, 10-14 rowed. Extremely uniform in plant and ear characteristics and in maturity. The most widely used hybrid variety and the standard of comparison.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

Sweet Corn Golden Cross Bantam. The most flavorful variety and standard of quality by which others are judged.



Sweet Corn

HYBRID—HEAVIER YIELDS—BETTER QUALITY

Seneca Golden Hybrid

75 days. We receive more complimentary reports on this than any other corn. Stalks 5½ feet tall, bearing two marketable ears (7½-inch) on practically every stalk. Best Hybrid corn for high altitude and extra early growing. Kernels large golden yellow and of best quality. Seed small; five to six lbs. will plant an acre. Should not use in the South where bacterial wilt is serious. Colorado, Oklahoma and California growers have found it to be a money-maker.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 40c) (lb., 70c)
(5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid



Seneca Golden Hybrid

Sweet Corn

OPEN POLLINATED VARIETIES

Golden Bantam 78 days.

One of the sweetest corns; the stalks grow to 5 feet and commonly produce two ears to the stalk. The ears are eight rowed, about 6½ inches long and, whether eaten from the cob or canned the quality is excellent.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.95) prepaid

Country Gentleman

100 days. Produces long shoe peg kernels without rows. It is the sweetest of the sweet corns, and no finer roasting ear is grown. Having no rows, it is an excellent sort to grow where worms bother the ears, as, instead of following a row into the center of the ear, thus spoiling it, they have no row to follow and work around the end of the ear, which can be cut off, leaving the balance suitable for use. Stalk 7 feet, ears 9 inches.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.95) prepaid

Stowell's Evergreen

100 days. The leading standard white variety for home use, market and canning. The stalks are of strong growth, each producing two large ears. The grains, while of good size, are long and slender, the cob being small. The grains are of rich, sugary flavor and retain their fine quality until quite advanced. Stalk 7½ feet, ears 8 inches.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.95) prepaid

Pop Corn

Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per 100 feet of row—4 to 6 lbs. per acre.

South American 110 days. Also known as Dynamite, T.N.T. and Mushroom. Produces yellow kernels much larger than other varieties. Pops to enormous size, flavor excellent. Ears commonly 7 inches long and slender. 14 rowed. You will find our stock exceptionally true, large grained and with larger popping volume than is usual for this variety. Stalks $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.65) prepaid

Purdue 31, Hybrid This hybrid combines high yield with good expansion and excellent quality and has become one of the most popular of the three-way hybrids. The ears are medium to large (7-8 inches) with 14 to 16 rows of medium yellow kernels. In kernel size it is intermediate between the small type of Purdue 22 and the larger kernels of Purdue 3 and Purdue 38. The plants are six to six and one-half feet tall, vigorous, and stand well to maturity. Under good conditions this hybrid will develop at least two good ears per stalk.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.25) prepaid

Dill

Pickle packers should write for special quotation in large quantities. Dill is used for making dill pickles. It is easily grown and should be in more gardens.

Dill, Mammoth

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Dill, Short Swedish

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Egg Plant

Culture same as pepper—See Page 62



Black Beauty

81 days. An early sort used by home gardeners and truckers. Plants bear 4 to 5 large egg shaped fruits. Skin is smooth, very dark purple, holds up well after picked.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.20) (lb., \$7.75) (5 lbs., \$34.10) prepaid

Ft. Myers Market

83 days. Vigorous, productive, high bush variety, holds fruits well off the ground. Ideal size for shipment, 9 to 10 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; nearly egg-shaped, broadest near blossom end. Deep purplish-black color and high gloss is outstanding.

Especially adapted to Florida and Cuban conditions.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.20) (lb., \$7.75) (5 lbs., \$34.10) prepaid

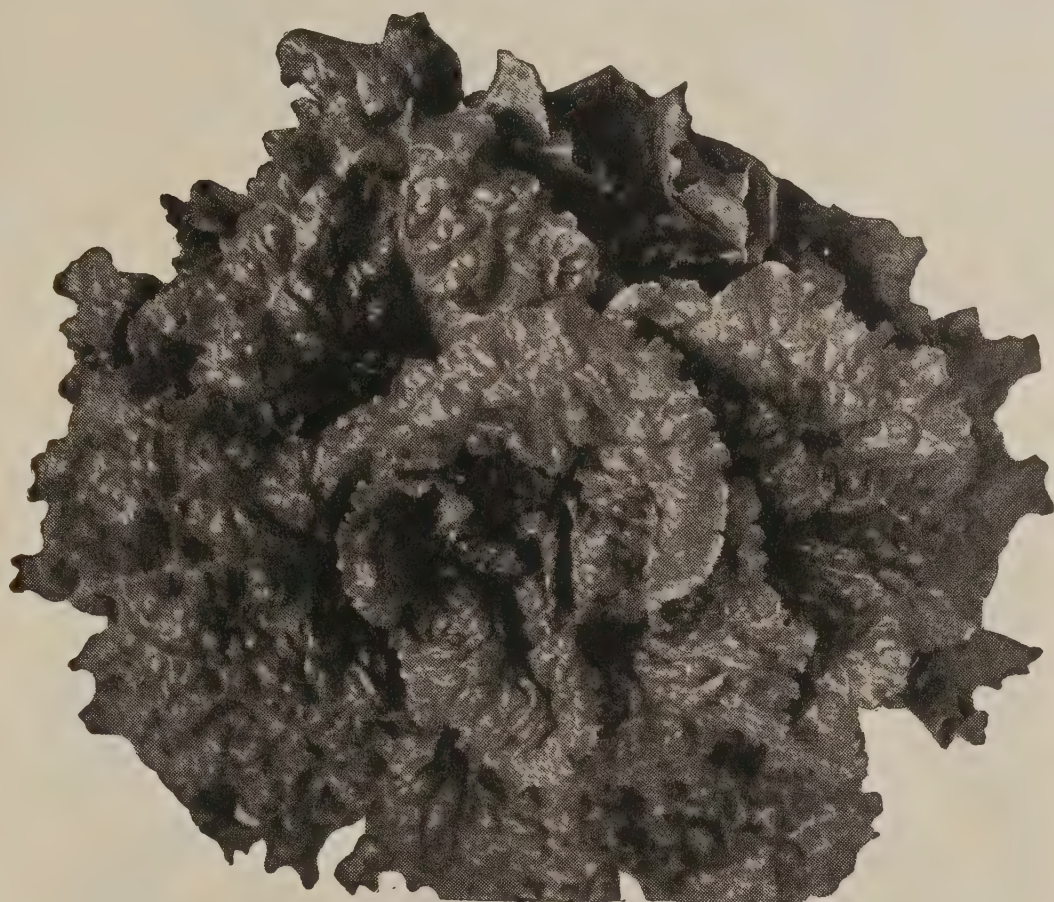
Endive

Plant 4 lbs. per acre—1 oz. for 100 ft. of row—1 pkt., 12 ft. of row.

Endive seed may be sown as soon as ground can be worked in the spring but the best quality in the fall from about July 1 plantings. Rows 20 to 30 inches apart. Thin plants to 12 inches.

Full Heart (Florida Deep Heart) 71 days. Extensively used by market gardeners and shippers. An improved strain with larger leaf, broader, thicker, well-blanched head, earlier in maturity. Growth upright, leaves slightly crumpled, strongly bunched with well blanched heart.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid



Lettuce—Grand Rapids Forcing

Lettuce

HOW TO GROW LETTUCE

Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row, 3 pounds per acre.

● The most favorable conditions for growing good lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, and steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until time for use. Seed germinates quickly and may be planted as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. Sow about 15 to 18 seeds to the foot of row to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in 18 to 20 inch rows.

When growing Head Lettuce, it is necessary that the heading season take place during cool weather. For this reason it is a good policy in sections where hot weather sets in early in the season to sow the seed in boxes indoors or in hotbeds and set out as early as weather conditions permit. If this is not practical, seed may be sown in the open ground as early as soil and weather conditions are favorable. Thin 12 inches apart in the row and give thorough cultivation. A side dressing of nitrate of soda, given as soon as the plants have made some growth will be found beneficial.

Here at Rocky Ford a late planting is made about the first week in August, which produces excellent head lettuce for late fall shipment.

Lettuce

LEAF VARIETIES

How to grow lettuce, page 33.

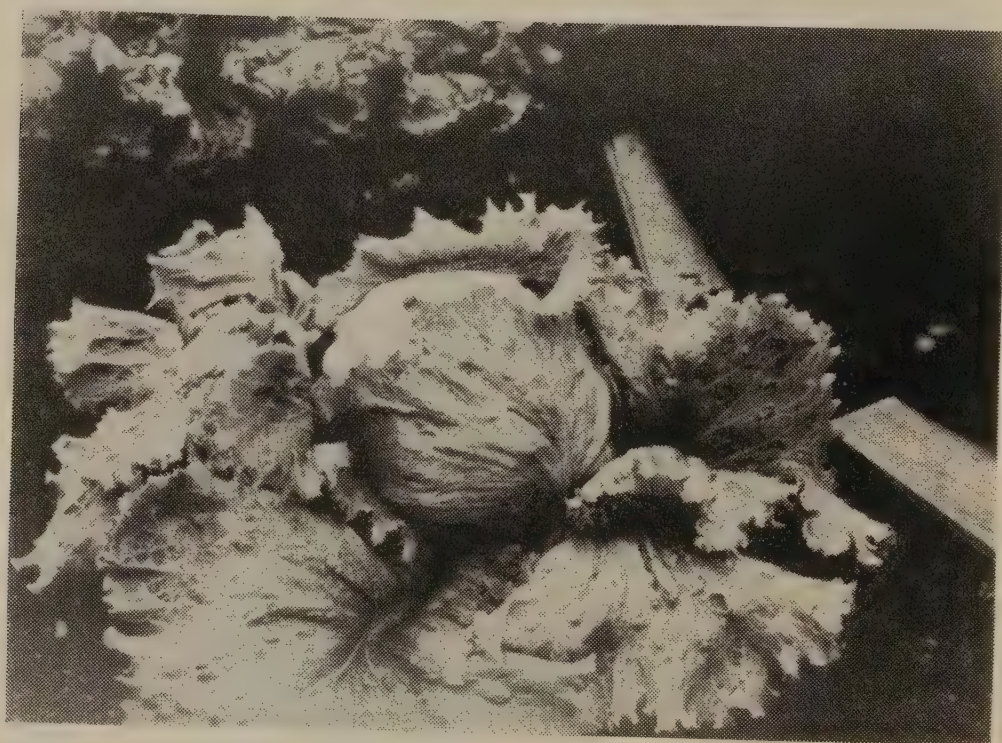
Black Seeded Simpson 35 days. A national popular variety for spring and early summer culture. Plant large, attractive, with broad frilled light green leaves; crisp texture and splendid quality.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Grand Rapids Tip Burn Resistant 35 days. There is no better forcing variety among the curled leaved sorts than Grand Rapids, and is quite as good for outdoor culture as other sorts. Early, hardy, disease resistant; plants large, upright, compact and handsome; color bright green, leaves large, broad edges, much waved and frilled, tender and sweet.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Grand Rapids Forcing Washington Strain 35 days. Description same as above, except not as resistant to tipburn. Best strain for forcing.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES



Lettuce Great Lakes

Cornell or Imperial 456 80 days. Much like Great Lakes but more resistant to slime and less to tipburn; although superior to Imperial 44 in ability to withstand high temperatures and tipburn. In New York state will produce heads in July and August.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75)
(5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid

Great Lakes 83 days. All America bronze medal winner. Will really stand up and produce hard heads in hot weather and remain in condition long after forming. Large, attractive, deep green, and of such quality as to make the most delicious salads. Shows considerable resistance to tipburn injury. Suited to upland soils.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid



Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES

Imperial 847 83 days. Very popular in the East and South for market garden and shipping. Resistant to brown blight. Heads round, well-folded, crisp, medium size. Leaves smooth, thick, medium light green.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c) (lb., \$3.10)
(5 lb., \$13.50) prepaid

Imperial 152 82 days. One of the surest heading sorts now grown. A good solid heading variety which blanches into almost a pure white color. Resistant to brown blight soil troubles and very hardy, altho fairly susceptible to tipburn. Used extensively as a first planting in the fall in Arizona and the first planting in the Imperial Valley.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c) (lb., \$3.10)
(5 lb., \$13.50) prepaid

Imperial 44 82 days. Developed for use in the eastern states and found valuable there because of its ability to make good solid heads during warm weather. Heads small, compact, and solid, less susceptible to tipburn than Imperial 152 which it resembles.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c) (lb., \$3.10)
(5 lb., \$13.50) prepaid

Imperial E-4 85 days. Primarily a spring shipping lettuce but also used for early Fall harvest. Like other cool weather varieties both plants and heads are large, leaves broad and rounded, slightly crumpled, medium dark green. Heads rounded, tightly folded, firm and quality excellent. Resistant to brown blight and not as subject to tipburn as some.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40)
prepaid

New York No. 515 81 days. An early variety well adapted to summer and early fall production. It is resistant to tipburn and withstands hot weather fairly well. Heads slightly smaller than No. 12 and less ribby; compact, attractive and remains in shipping condition a long while.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c) (lb., \$3.10)
(5 lb., \$13.50) prepaid

Mustard

Giant Southern Curled 35 days. Plants are of upright habit, highly esteemed for their vigor, hardiness and high quality. Leaves are large, light green, crumpled and frilled at the edges. A desirable market and home garden variety.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.25) prepaid

Large Smooth Leaved Large, broad oval leaves of dark green color with white mid-rib.

Is more easily prepared for table use than rough leaved varieties.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid

GROWING CANTALoupES

Plant 2 lbs. per acre in drills or 1 lb. if hand planted in hills 1 oz. to 100 hills

★ The land should be a sandy loam, avoiding both too sandy and too heavy soil. If possible, do not plant where cantaloupes were grown previously within three or four years. A heavy oat stubble plowed under is one of the first locations. Bean land is usually very good. The first year after alfalfa or clover is not good as a rule because the melons grow too soft and are irregular in size, shape, netting and quality. The second year after alfalfa or clover is usually very good. Fall plowing is best, followed in the spring with several discings.

If planted in hills the rows should be 5 to 6 feet apart each way. Cross cultivating improves the yield, quality and earliness. Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill about 2 inches deep and thin to one or two plants when they have 5 or 6 leaves. If drilled in rows 5 to 6 feet apart thin to one plant every 3 or 4 feet. Hoe carefully around the plants; keep free from weeds and cultivate often. We have found 8 or 10 cultivations at least should be given and more would be better.

After the vines reach so far across the row that you can no longer cultivate, the ends of the vines should be carefully turned back and an additional cultivation given. We use small 4 wheeled tractors with bean harvester knives and vine turners for laying by. Cultivate shallow close to the plants and deeper farther away.

The main spread of roots is on the harder ground under the plowed ground. For this reason plowing should be 8 to 10 inches deep and cultivation by knives or sweeps rather than shovels.

If under irrigation, cantaloupes should be watered regularly about every two weeks. Early in the season furrows should be close to the plants and water should be allowed to run just long enough to moisten the soil beyond the plant row. Later furrows may be farther away from the plants. Do not allow the water to remain in the furrows too long so that the soil becomes water-logged. Continue irrigating through the ripening season to keep the vines thrifty.

D. D. T. CAUTION. Do not dust or spray using D. D. T. on beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes, or watermelons. Use the new Marlate Insecticide, listed page 87.

Marlate 5% dust is recommended for control of cucumber beetle and melon worms. Aphicide No. 10 kills melon aphids.

Our business has been closely associated with the cantaloupe industry. Since the first green fleshed Rocky Fords were shipped from our home town, our catalog has carried the continued story of the improvement in varieties of shipping cantaloupes.

We are determined that our cantaloupe seed be of the best obtainable.

MARKET ONLY GOOD MELONS

With all cantaloupes the customer develops an appetite and buys regularly if the melons are always good, but poor melons destroy the desire for melons and those who would be good buyers, turn to peaches and other fruit instead.

Don't pick cantaloupes green.

Don't pick cantaloupes from rusted vines.

Don't pick cantaloupes from aphids covered vines.

Don't pick cantaloupes from vines diseased with mildew.

Don't pack melons you would not buy to eat yourself if you were the customer.

Don't buy cheap seed. You cannot afford to risk your season's work and the use of your land and chance a poor return which may be the result of using poor seed.

"Plant seeds of known origin."

We grow the cantaloupe seed we sell.



Cantaloupe Burrell's Superfecto

Cantaloupe

Burrell Gem 98 days. Our own introduction. One of the best shippers for some sections where there is little rainfall and irrigation is depended upon. Fruits oval, 6 inches long, 4½ inches in diameter, well developed, closely laced netting, unnetted suture between the ribs. Flesh deep orange salmon, thick, very fine grained, spicy and sweet. Packs 12 to the Jumbo flat crate.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Burrell's Superfecto 92 days. This variety of our own introduction is especially recommended for planting where melons are inclined to rust. Pack 12 to 15 to the Jumbo flat crate. The netting is well developed and closely laced, covering the entire melon "Solid Net." Flesh rich orange salmon, thick, and seed cavity very small; quality is unexcelled, flesh is fine grained, very sweet and spicy. The best cantaloupe for late market.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)
(5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50)
(5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Eden Gem (Rocky Ford Green Flesh) 92 days. A green fleshed Rocky Ford type, slightly oblong, solidly netted, very firm and highly resistant to rust. A good shipper. Packs 15 to the standard flat crate. Flesh green, deep, fine grained and sweet.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Hearts of Gold Large Round Type or Morrill strain, 94 days. The outstanding feature of this melon is its deep golden flesh which is of the finest quality; sweet, spicy, fine-grained, and distinctly flavored. Melons medium large, round, well netted except a narrow stripe between narrow ribs. Very firm and ships well for moderate distances.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)
(5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50)
(5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid



A fine field of Hale's Best, Burrell's Jumbo. The melons are piled as shown in the picture and then graded and seeded.

Hale's Best, Burrell's Jumbo

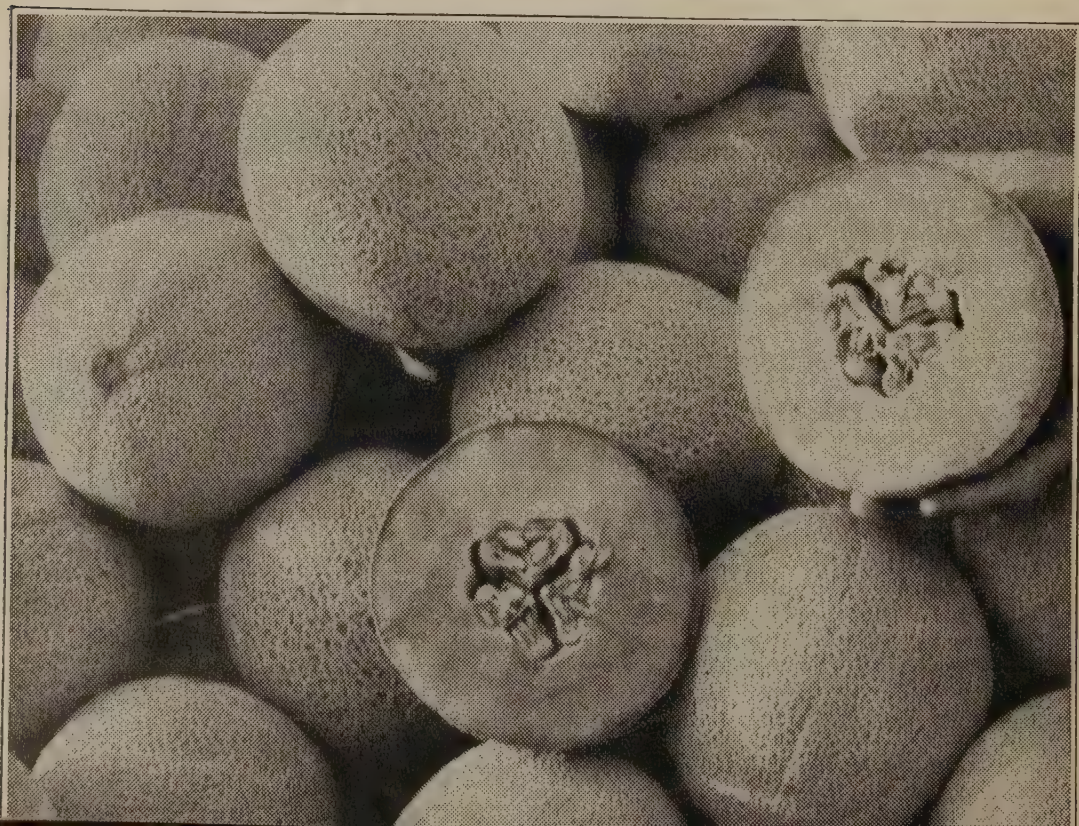
85 days. The original stock of Hale's Best produced some very large fine melons that were exceptionally well adapted to roadside market selling and for bulk hauling in trucks. They were so extremely large, however, that they were hardly as well suited to packing in crates as some of the smaller types. By critical selection we have produced a uniform type of this having a distinct stripe or suture running from stem to blossom end. It is a big melon; the average weight from our seed fields being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each, which would mean that the melons pack nine or even less to the Jumbo flat crate. Well netted between the distinct suture, practically no ribs. Flesh is thick, deep salmon, flavor sweet and of fine eating quality. Because of its firm flesh it holds up and keeps longer than any other H. B.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)
(5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50)
(5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

38

Improved H. B. No. 36; Better Than Ever Before (listed page 39).



Cantaloupe

Rocky Ford—Home of cantaloupes

Improved H. B. No. 36

82 days. Is a beautiful melon; highly flavored, really good to

eat. So wonderfully uniform that it is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. In size it is large, packing mostly 36's or using the Jumbo flat crate 12's. Melon is solidly netted, little if any suture and no ribs. The rich, spicy salmon flesh is deep, fine grained and holds up well for long distance shipping. While primarily bred for the shipping trade, its many fine qualities make it ideal for roadside market and home gardens. Wherever cantaloupes are grown, we recommend this melon to melon growers; for north—where the seasons are short—for south to be first on the market with a real good cantaloupe. The only exception to this would be in districts where powdery mildew is prevalent, in which case we would recommend the Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 or the No. 5 Resistant.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)
(5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50)
(5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

H. B. 936

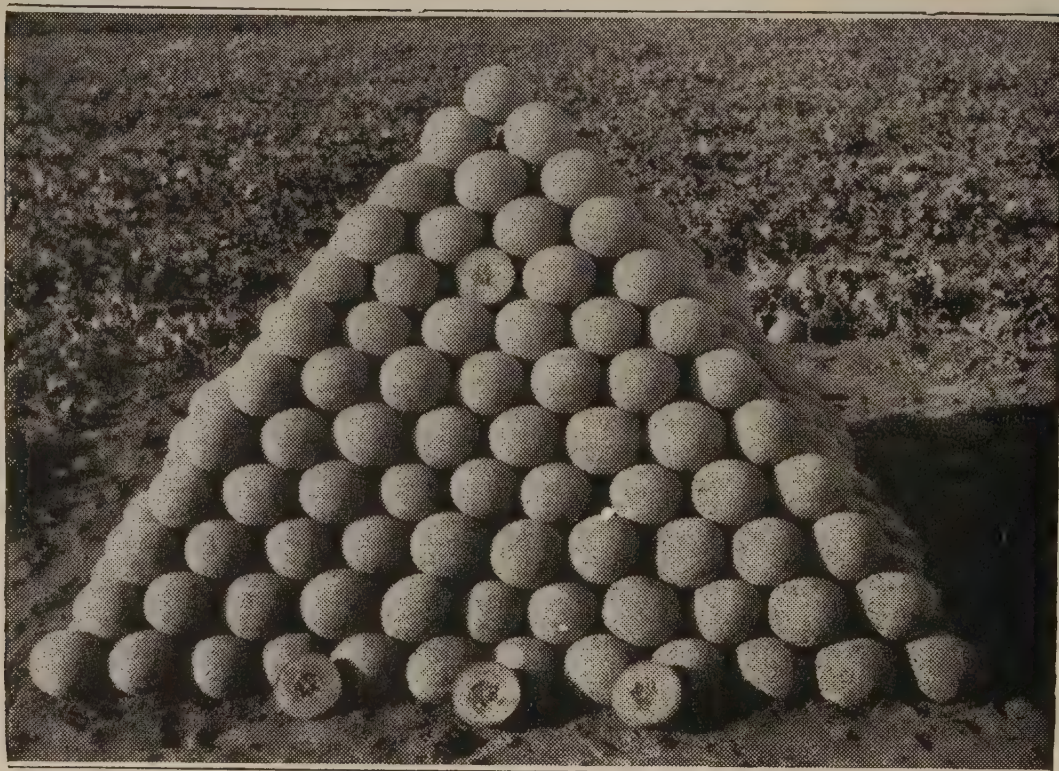
82 days. Developed from the No. 36, but more uniform in size as it holds up uniformly late in the season in this respect; color and texture of the flesh the same, but hardly as thick meated. Netting heaviest of the H. B.'s and not inclined to run to slick melons in the later pickings.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)
(5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50)
(5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Below—Hand cutting H. B. 936





Photograph taken on one of our Seed Farms. This shows the Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45. Uniform in size, thick fleshed.

Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45

95 days. The variety most used in the Rocky Ford district as it may be vine ripened, picked full slip and stand shipment to distant points. Quality is among the best of the mildew resistant varieties. Flesh salmon, firm, fine textured and sweet. Our strain produces more uniform melons than what is generally offered as this variety. No. 45 is not as resistant to some mildews as some of the more recent introductions and we suggest use of Mildew Resistant No. 5 in the Imperial Valley and Phoenix section. The melons from which we produced our stock seed were taste tested. That is, the individual melons were tasted for flavor and sweetness and all discarded except the very best. We were definitely able to improve the quality of our 45 by this method.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)
(5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50)
(5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Mildew Resistant No. 5

95 days. This new melon has been bred for districts where Powdery Mildew is a problem. It is extensively used and has proved to be one of the most resistant to the disease. Vines strong and vigorous, foliage abundant; melons set heavily. Fruits jumbo 36's in size; slightly ribbed; net low. Flesh salmon colored, smooth and of good flavor, having a considerably higher sugar content than most commercial cantaloupe. Pick on first sign of a slip; if picked full slip will not carry to distant markets.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid



This is Johnny, one of D. V.'s great grandsons showing you Cantaloupe, Purdue 44 which is one of the finest, most uniform shipping melons yet introduced.

Purdue 44 88 days. Selection from Seed Breeders made by Purdue University with a view of obtaining a top quality shipping cantaloupe with resistance to alternaria leaf spot. The melons are extremely uniform in size, no pronounced ribs, and the net is heavy and uniform. Alternaria leaf spot is a cantaloupe disease that makes the melon plants "fire at the center of the hill" and finally lose most of the leaves by the time the fruit is matured. While resistant to this, Purdue 44 is not resistant to bacterial wilt. We consider this to be one of the best of Hale's Best type cantaloupe yet introduced, and suggest that you try some of it. Size the same as H. B. 936.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)
(5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50)
(5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Texas Resistant No. 1 This new cantaloupe is resistant to aphids and downy mildew. It was developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Winter Haven, Texas. An inbred strain of the Rocky Dew (a West India variety) was crossed with Hale's Best in order to combine commercial quality with insect and mildew resistance. Vine is stout, vigorous, medium in size, leaves thick and unlike those of Hale's Best. Drought and unfavorable soil conditions affect the vines less than common shipping varieties. Fruits about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $4\frac{3}{4}$ diameter; netting moderate, fairly good shipper, flesh salmon color, medium thick, and a firm texture, flavor sweet and slightly musky. As grown here quality is good but we understand in some localities this is otherwise. We suggest a trial planting until you are familiar with this variety.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Muskmelon

Banana 100 days. A fine, smooth, light yellow banana shaped muskmelon. Length 2 to 2½ feet, weight 6 pounds, flesh salmon, good for late planting in south. Sometimes called Quay or Assyrian Cucumber and used for "bread and butter" pickles.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Bender's Surprise 95 days. Of the same general type as Tip Top but has a much thicker flesh, and is a few days later. Fruits oblong with full rounded ends; weight 7 pounds, coarse netting, distinctly ribbed; skin hard and greyish yellow at maturity. Flesh bright salmon of delicious quality, carries well, but not recommended for long distance shipping.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Delicious (Early Bender) 83 days. An excellent early variety of superior quality.

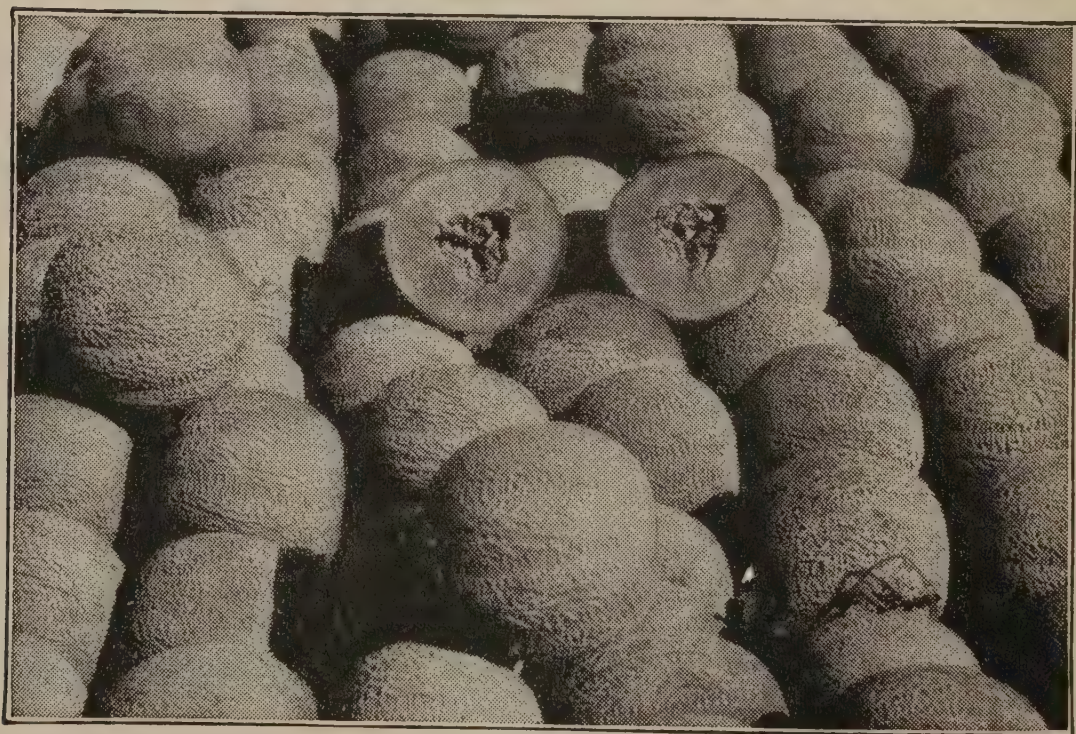
Somewhat similar to Bender's Surprise but a week earlier and more nearly round in shape. Fruits about 6 inches in diameter, netting coarse and ribs prominent. Rind solid, creamy green at maturity. Salmon fleshed, recommended for home garden and local markets.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Honey Rock 85 days. We have developed a strain that is more solidly netted and with thicker flesh. Rind is tough, brittle and hard; coarsely netted. Fruits round, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh medium thick, delicate, deep salmon color, juicy and quality unexcelled. While a very sweet melon, it is not inclined to crack. Excellent for home and roadside market and may be shipped moderate distances.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)
(5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50)
(5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid





The new Iroquois—Tops in quality and can be grown in sections where fusarium wilt would destroy other muskmelons.

Iroquois 90 days. Has definite resistance to fusarium wilt. Fruits are round to slightly oval, about 6½ inches in diameter, with prominent ribs and coarse heavy netting; the rind is tough like that of Schoon's Hard-Shell and the melons hold up well. Flesh, deep orange and fine texture. A handsome, uniform and truly "good to eat" melon with a bright future.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25)
(5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid

Pride of Wisconsin Use Queen of Colorado.

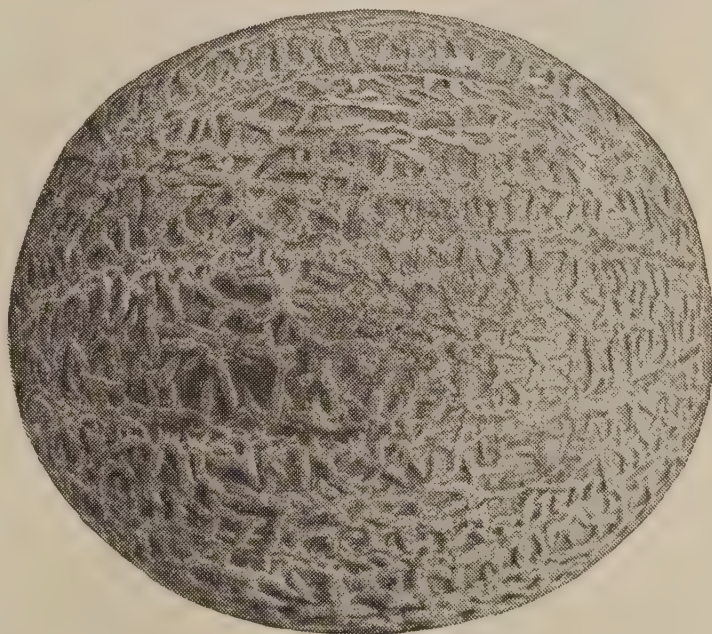
Queen of Colorado 88 days. One of the best all-around varieties of muskmelon yet introduced. Certainly no variety can claim superiority in flavor and eating quality. Holds up well for several days. Melons solidly netted with a very coarse loosely laced gray netting, slightly ribbed. Flesh thick and salmon in color. Improved selection of the Pride of Wisconsin. Seed is delicate and must be planted shallow, kept moist and no crust allowed to form. It is difficult to get satisfactory stands otherwise.

STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c)
(¼ lb., 75c) (lb.,
\$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90)
prepaid

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c)
(¼ lb., 55c) (lb.,
\$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25)
prepaid





Schoon's Hard-Shell 88 days. An excellent flavored melon somewhat on the order of Bender's Surprise in shape and general appearance. It is valuable, especially for its extra hard shell which makes it fine for marketing as it will stand up better than most varieties. It is deeply ribbed, covered with a grayish yellow rope-like netting except for the distinct stripes or interstices. Skin is a beautiful yellow, flesh is medium in grain, red salmon in color, and the sweet, tasty flavor calls for more. Weight about 6 to 7 pounds.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25)
(5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65)
(5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid



Varieties of Cantaloupe may come and go, but the Green Fleshed Honey Dew after 33 years still retains its popularity.

Honey Dew—Green Meated 112 days. Of African origin and requires a long season. Ours is the smooth globe type preferred by the leading shippers. Rind smooth, hard, no netting, creamy white, changing to a slightly golden tinge when ripe. Flesh light emerald green, thick, juicy and tender, the sweetest of all melons.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

GROWING WATERMELONS

CULTURE—To successfully grow watermelons it is absolutely necessary to have good seed. Then select proper soil and give it proper cultivation and irrigation (if under irrigation) and if not prepare the land to drain off or retain the moisture, depending upon whether you get much or little rainfall, and the results are usually very good.

Select a well-drained sandy loam; new sod land is best; and good loamy soil which is well drained is good.

If under irrigation run large furrows 8 feet apart and plant the hills well up on the border 8 to 10 feet apart. Be careful not to irrigate too often. Plant to a depth of about one inch, shallower early when the soil is cold and slightly deeper for late planting.

Watermelons are lovers of drouth and the finest melons are grown under semi-arid conditions.

Plow deep and harrow well to make a fine seed bed. A liberal coat of stable manure disced in before plowing will increase the size and yield.

If not under irrigation, plow the land in ridges by first throwing out a dead furrow, then back-furrowing into the dead furrow four or five furrows from each side. Some advocate no harrowing in windy sections, leaving the soil rough for the reason that vines cling to the ground and are not whipped about.

Do most of the cultivating with the harrow, setting the teeth straight and cultivate deep.

It is sometimes desirable to turn the ends of the runners when they begin to reach out across the row and give an extra cultivation. This should be done carefully so as not to damage the small melons. This sometimes results in a delay in the setting of fruit.

Keep a fine mulch on the surface and do not let any weeds grow.

If you use commercial fertilizer mix it thoroughly with the soil around the hill, but do not leave any lumps under the hills where the first roots will reach it, or it will burn the roots and check the growth if not kill the plant.

Some southern growers advocate the use of up to 700 lbs. of fertilizer per acre, analyzing about 8% phosphoric acid, 6% potash, 6% ammonia, preferably made from nitrate of soda; cotton seed meal, dried blood, super phosphate, muriate and sulphate of potash. Use two applications, applying $\frac{2}{3}$ the amount before planting and the balance as a side dressing as the vines begin to run.

DO NOT plant on land where melons were grown before, even if four or five years before, if you have other good land. The vines remove something from the soil not readily replaced, and following crops may produce deformed melons with black ends or shriveled ends, even from the best of seeds. Sometimes, due to unfavorable growing conditions, the first set will produce some ill-shaped or black-ended melons. These should be pulled from the vines, allowing more shapely melons to set on.

Do not press on melons to see if they are ripe. This injures them and results in very poor melons. A slight thump with the finger, if the sound rings clear and a high tone, indicates a green melon; if a hollow, low tone, or rather dead tone, the melon is ripe.

Usually the curl where the melon attaches to the vine dies when the melon is ripe. By a little practice you can tell by the color. A bright, growing color indicates a green melon; a dull green indicates ripeness.

D. D. T. CAUTION. Do not dust or spray using D. D. T. on beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes, or watermelons. Use the new Marlate Insecticide, listed page 87 for control of cucumber beetles and Aphicide No. 10 for killing aphids.

WILL WATERMELONS AND PUMPKIN MIX?

Each year we receive a number of letters asking if watermelons and pumpkins will mix, also regarding cantaloupe and cucumber; and squash and cantaloupe. None of these species will mix with the others except some pumpkin with some squash. If pumpkins are grown next to watermelons so that the vines intermingle there is a possibility that the watermelons will absorb some of the pumpkin flavor. For this reason it is also a good plan to keep watermelon fields free of weeds as certain of these will have effect on the flavor.



Dennis and Johnnie Burrell enjoy our Texas Giant Strain of Watermelon (listed page 49).

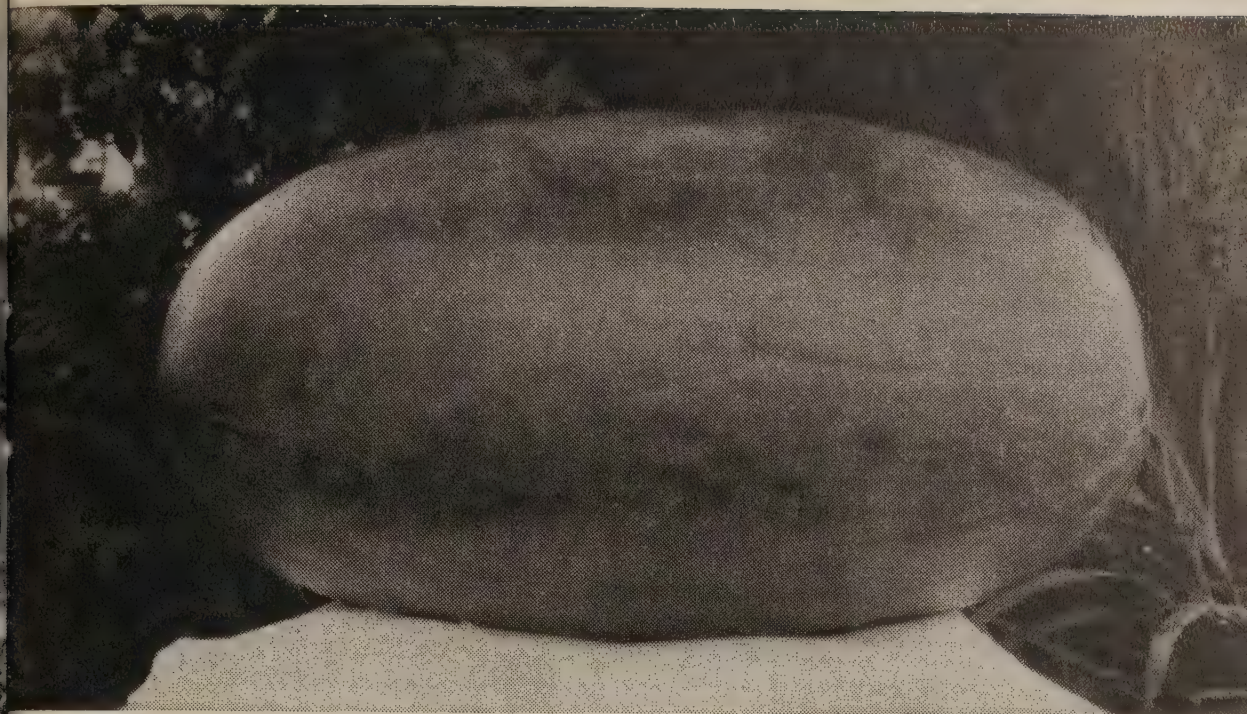
OUR WATERMELON SEED

●We have been growing Watermelon Seed since 1896 and while we grow a large acreage at the present time practically all of it goes direct to commercial growers. We have watched the principal growing sections and the markets to know the varieties most in demand and those of the highest quality.

Nearly all the old varieties have been dropped and in their places we offer new improved sorts of better quality, larger and better shippers. All of these are from critically selected stock seeds and each is grown well separated from any other variety to prevent mixing.

Our 1904 catalogue listed the popular varieties of that day. Kleckley Sweet is the only one of those listed in this catalogue. The new Darlington is one of the best for local market and home garden. Florida Giant (Texas Giant) is now the most popular shipping melon with southern growers. Dixie Queen is being used to some extent and use of Blacklee is increasing rapidly. Western shippers prefer Klondike. Oregon uses the Striped Klondike Blue Ribbon and California, the Early Black Seeded type. Burrell's Grey is the best of the grey rind melons and we have not yet found a strain of Watson equal to our Red Heart Watson.





The Blacklee (Wilt Resistant) watermelon

Blacklee (Wilt Resistant) 98 days. Said to be superior to all other shipping melons in sweetness and flavor. The rind is toughest of any melon having good eating quality; texture of rind is so close it will reach distant markets in perfect edible condition. Fruits are dark green, long-oval, smooth, and symmetrical. Melons very heavy for their size and when cut rarely show any cavities. This solid characteristic together with tough rind enables it to stand long hauls and rough handling. The flesh is rich red almost to the outer skin, and the black seed presents a striking contrast of colors when cut. Blacklee is practically immune to Watermelon Wilt, very prolific, and as its quality is so much better than most of the shipping melons, it will probably become one of the most popular. The vine often sets more fruits than it can develop to a large size. For this reason we suggest thinning all but two melons from each vine and wider planting. Well grown will weigh up to 40 pounds or more; but unthinned may average only about 30 pounds.

This is of our own growing here in the Rocky Ford district.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00)
(5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid

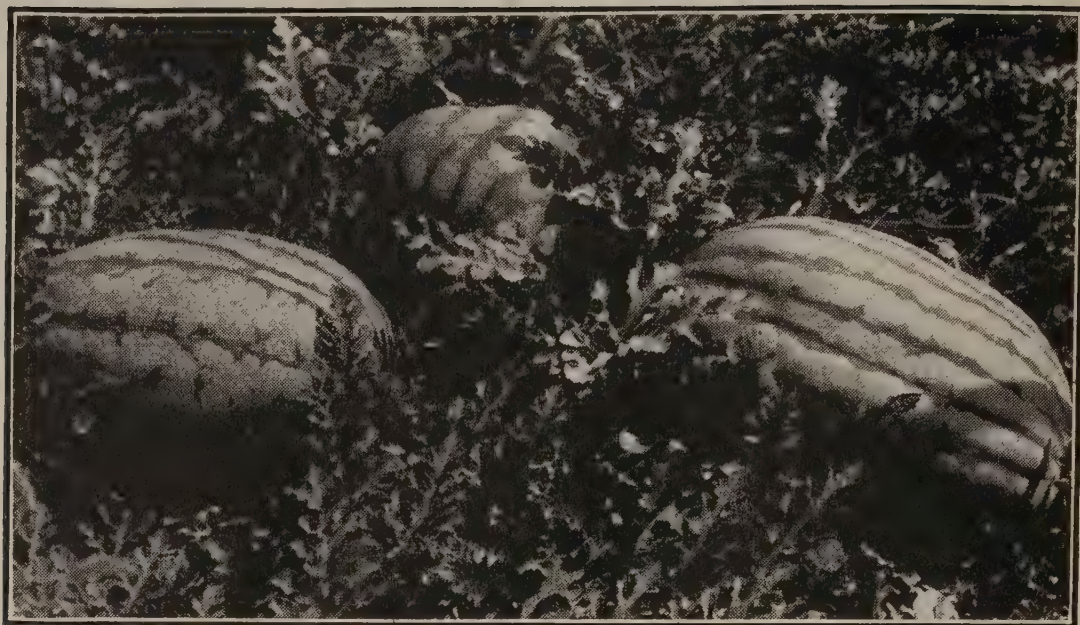
Burrell's Grey 95 days. So far superior to other long grey melons that we have dropped Irish Grey, Thurmond and others from our list. This is of our own development and introduction. Fruits large, weighing, as a rule, 40 to 45 pounds; oblong and full. Color light greyish green. Rind extremely hard and tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh firm, stringless, bright red and eating quality about as good as possible in a long distance shipping melon.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00)
(5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid

Burrell's Red Heart Watson 95 days. Markets calling for really good, large melons of the Tom Watson type will be pleased with this. A fine grained, deep red fleshed, entirely stringless and very sweet melon. Our fields were free of white-heart. Rind is very tough and darker green than the older strains of Watson. Under proper growing conditions will often average 40 pounds.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00)
(5 lbs., \$13.30) prepaid



Watermelon Dixie Queen

Dixie Queen 85 days. This attractive, large nearly round melon made a hit from the start, and in addition to being a splendid shipper and a heavy yielder, its striking appearance commands instant attention and ready sale. Its flavor and quality bring repeat customers. Fruits almost round, light green veined with dark green; rind tough. Flesh rich scarlet, sweet and stringless. Ordinary size about 35 pounds, but will grow to as large as 60 pounds. Seeds small and white. A shy seeding variety, and the price higher than some. In saving our stock seed, we noted in one lot that it required 500 melons averaging 40 pounds each to make 17 pounds of seed.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00)
(5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid

Darlington (New) This melon deserves top honors for the choicest quality of them all. It is too tender and delicate for shipment or long hauls, hence is strictly for home garden and local market. Beautiful and showy, symmetrical in shape, and of large size, Darlington commands attention wherever seen. It is long with irregular dark green stripes alternating with ivory colored stripes lightly veined with fine light green; in appearance being somewhat like Garrison and Dude Creek, but of better quality. Flesh brilliant red, very tender and melting, almost entirely free of fibrous matter, wonderfully sweet and luscious, with an enticing flavor and appetizing aroma when cut. Said to be most easily digested of all Watermelons. Less susceptible to Anthracnose than most varieties, a prolific bearer, and immune to sun-burn (illustrated page 51).

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 20c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25) (lb., \$8.00)
(5 lbs., \$35.20) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00)
48 (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Threshing Darlington watermelon on our farm 16 just east of Rocky Ford.



Watermelon

Avoid planting on land that has produced watermelons before.

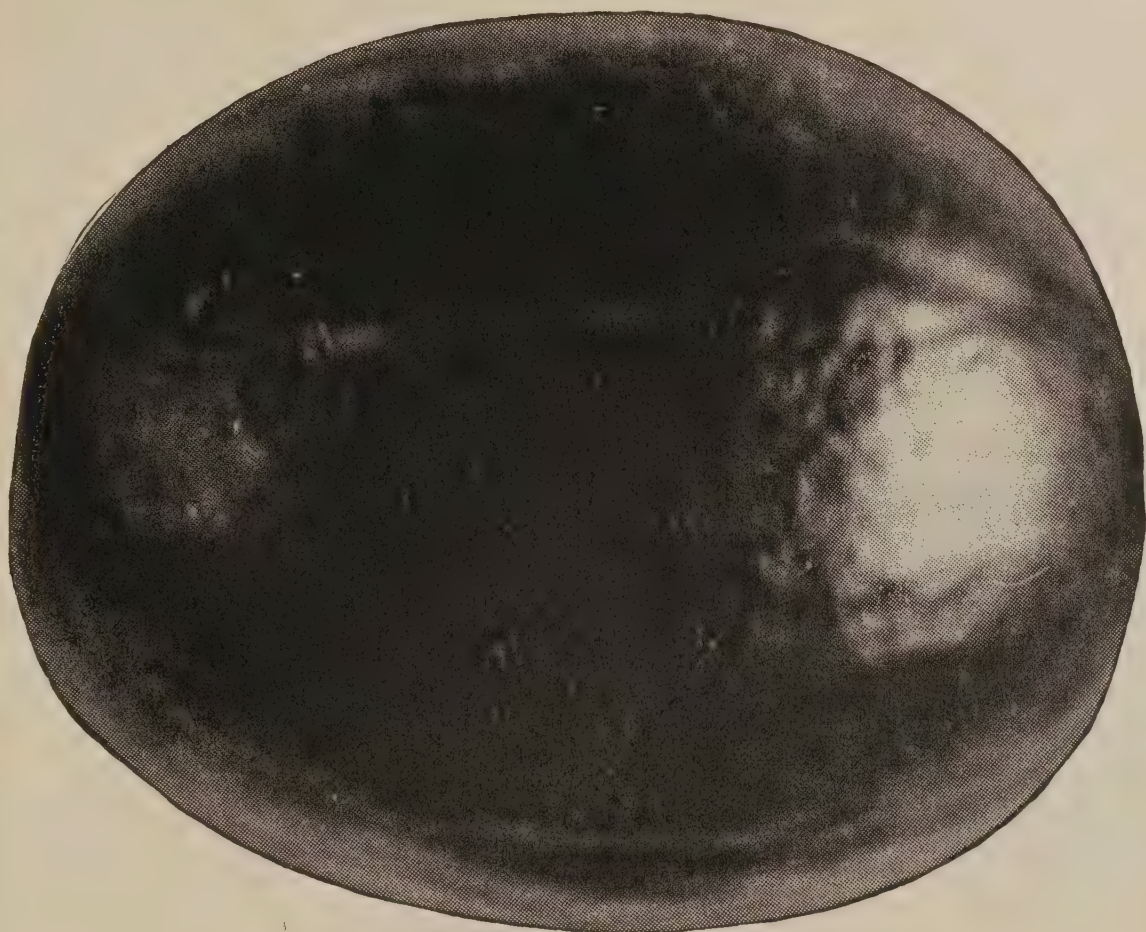
Florida Giant (Cannon Ball) 92 days. A vigorous very productive melon popular throughout the South for long distance shipping. Fruits very dark green, large, nearly round; flesh firm, red and of excellent quality, although slightly coarser than Dixie Queen. More acres of this variety are grown than any other.

Our seed of this has given such satisfaction that we have been unable to grow enough to supply the demand. This is the Texas Giant strain.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00)
(5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid

Our seed crops are grown from the special strain known as Texas Giant which is a much smoother melon with flesh that is not as coarse grained as is usual in this variety.



Kleckley Sweet, Burrell's Improved 85 days. The most popular home garden sort. Our strain is known by some as the "Hard Shelled Kleckley." Rind is very thin, and not as brittle as some strains. Melons are oblong, very dark green and nearly the same diameter at both ends. Flesh light red, and very sweet and melting. Seeds white and less seeds than most sorts. Local market and home garden melon.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00)
(5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid

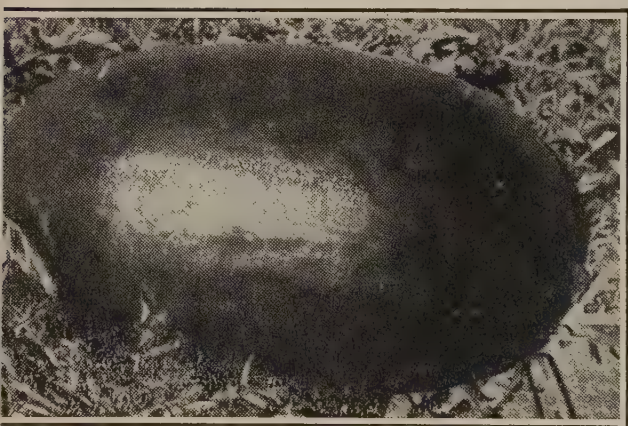
No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25)
(5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid



Threshing a fine crop of Striped Klondike Watermelon

Klondike, Early Black Seeded 85 days. This is the very small seeded strain which is so popular with California shippers. Weight 18 to 20 pounds. Fruits short, oblong, tapers some to the blossom end; color pure green. Flesh deep red, very sweet and melting. Also known as University strain.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00)
(5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid



Klondike Striped Blue Ribbon

90 days. The best small melon we have ever seen, considering both eating and shipping qualities. Flesh is deep red, sweet, stringless and melting. Rind light green, conspicuously striped with darker green; advertising itself on the market; thin, hard and tough, making it desirable for shipping. The firm flesh will keep many days. Size is just right for

Burrell's select strains of Klondike Watermelons are outstanding in uniformity and quality

the customer to carry home, weight averaging about 25 pounds. A common expression of those who ate these melons in our seed fields: "The best melon I have ever eaten." Melon seed sales indicate that this is rapidly becoming one of the most popular sorts. The Blue Ribbon strain is resistant to wilt.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 90c) (lb., \$3.00)
(5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid

From Southampton, West Bermuda:

"The Bounty Tomato was the biggest crop ever grown in Bermuda. Was very pleased with it."

SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEED

A very large part of the watermelon seed generally offered by the seed trade is southern grown, and for those who wish this seed we offer the following up-to-date varieties. This seed is grown by one of the best producers in the United States. We would particularly like to call your attention to the new Darlington for home market and Blacklee for shipping; the two outstanding recent watermelon introductions.

The new wilt resistant Dixie Queen, No. 110, which we are adding this year is a decided improvement over the old strain.

Blacklee (Wilt Resistant) Southern grown seed of this excellent shipping variety. You will find illustration and description page 47.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$2.85)
(5 lbs., \$13.00) prepaid

Blue Watson 85 days. A distant strain of the Tom Watson having dark blue-green rind, some melons being nearly black. An excellent shipper shaped like the Watson, grows fully as large and more prolific, flesh deep red and sweet. Weight—35 to 40 pounds; southern grown seed.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50)
(5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Dixie Queen 90 days. Southern grown seed of this leading shipping variety. Shape almost round, average weight about 32 pounds, rind thin, tough, and does not bruise easily, making it an ideal shipping melon. Flesh rich bright red, sweet, and of high quality for shipping melon. Seed small and white.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50)
(5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid

Dixie Queen No. 110 (Wilt Resistant) (New)

90 days. In every way an improvement over the regular Dixie Queen. It is not only resistant to wilt but more vigorous, melons larger in size and more uniform in shape, color and size. The flesh is a richer red color, more luscious and sweeter. Southern grown seed.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10) (lb., \$3.75)
(5 lbs., \$16.50) prepaid

Darlington Illustrated below and described on page 48. One of the best quality long melons for local market and home garden. Southern grown seed.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10) (lb., \$3.75)
(5 lbs., \$16.50) prepaid

Garrison Similar to Darlington (price same as Darlington above.)



Watermelon

SOUTHERN GROWN

Florida Giant (Cannon Ball) Southern grown, 92 days. The most popular shipping variety. Vines very vigorous, producing exceedingly heavy, very large, nearly round, solid dark-green melons. A thick rind, and firm rather coarse grain, deep red flesh. Eating quality fair; seeds large and black. This strain is exceptionally smooth skinned and with deeper red flesh than usual to this variety.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid

Kleckley No. 6 Southern grown. This is the Wilt Resistant Kleckley. We suggest using our regular Kleckley Sweet unless your soil is infected with wilt, in which case, use this Kleckley No. 6. Description same as our regular Kleckley seed.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Klondike R-7 Southern grown, the Klondike R-7 is the Wilt Resistant strain of green Klondike. We suggest use of the Early Black Seeded Klondike, unless you require a Wilt Resistant sort.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Okra

Clemson Spineless 68 days. A spineless variety that is replacing Perkins Mammoth. Developed by the South Carolina Experiment Station. All-America Silver Medal for 1939. Plant has less foliage than Perkins; pods rich green, straight, ridged, length about 7 inches; spineless.

(Oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid

Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific 65 days. A canning sort. Plants 3 feet; pods dark green, fleshy, tender, tapered near the tip, and reach length of 7 to 8 inches.

(Oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid

Okra Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific

Louisiana Dark Green

58 days. Suited to use by canners and preservers as the pods retain their color when processed. Height of plant, 6 feet, matured pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, smooth, round, pointed and spineless.

(Oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid



HOW TO GROW ONIONS

Plant $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill, three to five pounds per acre, except Sweet Spanish and like sorts, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. For sets, forty to eighty pounds per acre.

In onion culture, thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after-culture, though essential for a full yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality is used. Given the same care and conditions the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety but of different quality may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other. The seed we offer is the best obtainable. Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown and the superior bulbs it produces recommend it for general use.

THE SOIL

A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well-manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onion soft. The same result will follow if sown on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

MANURING

There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high-grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.



Topping Burrell's Yellow Valencia Onions and Placing Them in Field Crates.

PREPARATION

Refer to page 3 for preparation of the soil.

SOWING THE SEED

This should be done as soon as the ground can be made ready. Here at Rocky Ford we plant from Feb. 20 to April 1. A good hand seed drill will do an excellent job of planting. Growers of large acreages here plant with the 4 and 6 row beet drills, using special plates. This permits cultivating with tractor cultivators. The drill should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Two to two and one-fourth pounds of seed per acre is sufficient for very large sorts like Sweet Spanish and as much as five or six pounds per acre can be sown of the smaller sorts. Use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light roller immediately after the seed is planted. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are straight. 12 seeds planted per foot of row requires about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per acre.



Harvesting a fine crop of Burrell's Yellow Valencia Onions. Note the onions in the pile row, the collapsible field crates and in the background onions crated and stacked in the field to cure before hauling to storage.

CULTIVATION

As soon as the onions are large enough so that the rows can be seen, begin cultivating very shallow and as close to the rows as possible without damaging the plants. Cultivate every week to ten days until the bulbs have started to develop.

Here a special weeder made from clock spring with handle, is used for removing grass and weeds from the row (listed page 83). Do not cover the onions with soil when hoeing or cultivating.

If under irrigation; irrigate every week to 10 days until the crop is matured or up to about 10 days before harvest. Here we irrigate 12 to 14 times and cultivate 10 to 12 times.

Furrows must be large enough to irrigate without flooding. Flooded onions will not bulb properly.

GATHERING

As soon as the tops die in the fall, the bulbs should be pulled and about four rows put together in each windrow. As soon as the tops are dried, cut about one-half inch from the bulb with shears and put into field crates. Stack crates in piles of about one truckload each and protect top crates from weather. When thoroughly cured, run over grader, sort out scallions and damaged bulbs and store in onion house. Stack so that the best of ventilation is assured. Keep dry and as near a uniform temperature just above 32 degrees as is possible. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil the bulbs. Very early onions are grown by the transplanting method, the seed being sown in frames or beds, and the small onions transplanted when the size of a small lead pencil, to the field rows.

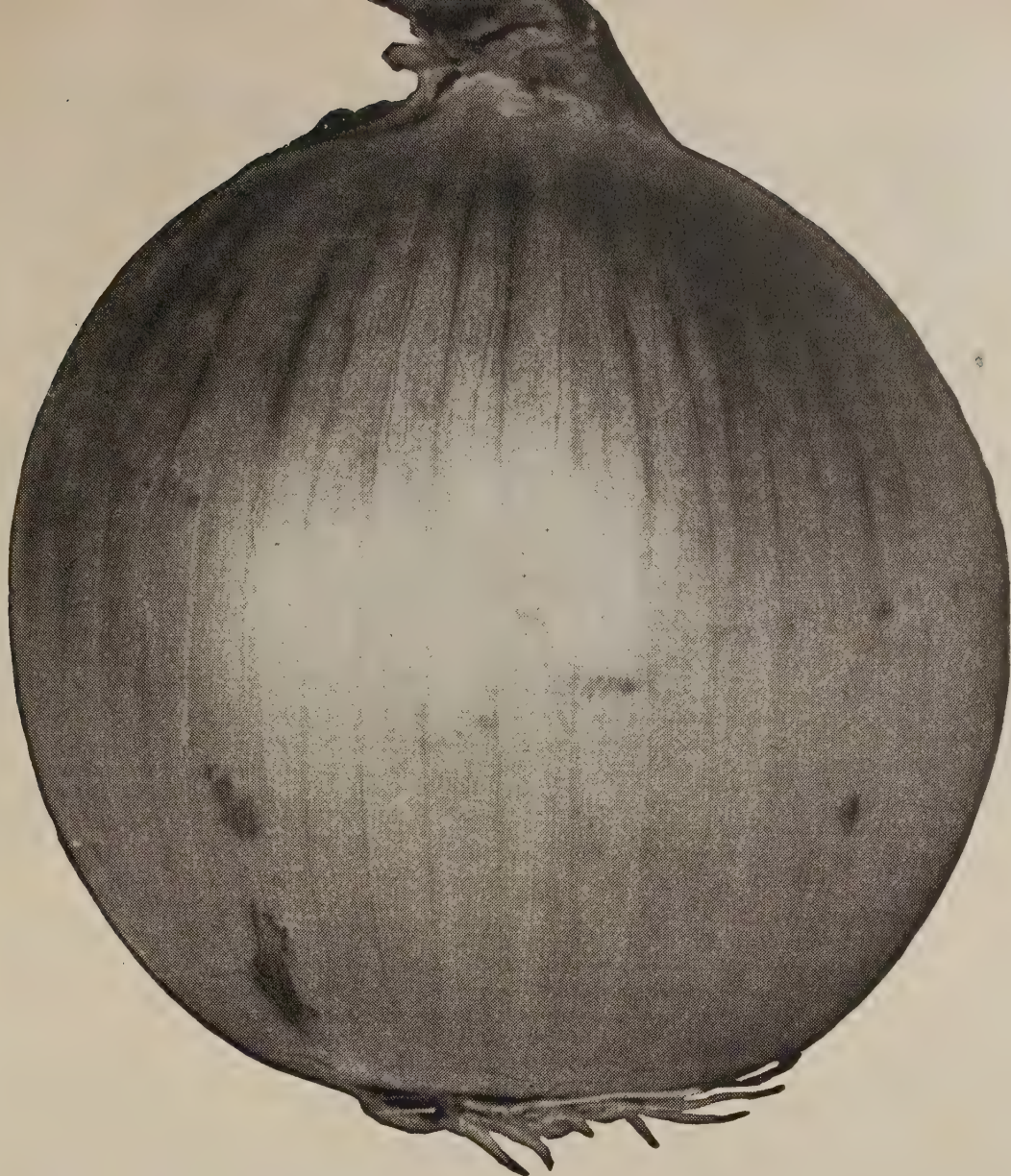
The tops of some Sweet Spanish Onions remain green right up until time it is necessary to harvest. The onions may then be pulled and allowed to remain in windrows long enough for drying down the tops.

GREEN ONIONS DURING WINTER

If you would like to have green onions during the winter time, try planting the seed early enough in the fall to grow plants about the size of a lead pencil. These may then be pulled before freezing weather sets in and trenched like celery. (See Page 22.)

"All-America" Winner 1937. Burrell's Yellow Valencia won an award of merit and it justly deserves planting by those wishing the very best in large Yellow Globe, long keeping onions.





Burrell's Yellow Valencia. More resistant to the attack of thrips than any other large yellow variety yet introduced.

Onion

Burrell's Yellow Valencia 115 days. Our own special selection and introduction.

Its outstanding qualities are its full globe shape, deep bronze color, large size, and with vigorous tops that are slow to ripen down. Probably the largest and heaviest yielding strain of Sweet Spanish yet offered. Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6 keeps better in storage but averages slightly smaller. This stock is well bred and practically no off color onions will be found. Only sound, true to type bulbs are set; this insuring a long-keeping strain. It is not as subject to damage by thrips as other sorts. We recommend that growers shipping their onions in Spanish style crates use Burrell's Yellow Valencia. Skin is thick and heavy and the attractive deep color is even carried to the second and third outer layers.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 95c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00) (lb., \$11.00)
(5 lbs., \$48.40) prepaid

Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6 115 days. Developed by the Colorado

Experimental Station from Burrell's Yellow Valencia. Probably the best keeper of the Sweet Spanish Type. Very deep, almost bronze color, in fact the color is darker than any Sweet Spanish we have grown. Outer skins thick and the color carried down through the several outer layers. Shape globe at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches diameter.

If not familiar with this strain we suggest that you try it in comparison with what you are now using; especially if keeping quality, deep color, and thrip resistance is desired.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 95c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00) (lb., \$11.00)
(5 lbs., \$48.40) prepaid



Views of Onion seed growing operations on our farms

No. 1 Seed heads in bloom

No. 2 Setting out the bulbs to produce seed

No. 3 Harvesting mother bulbs for winter storage





Harvesting and grading a fine field of Onion Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6

Onion

YELLOW VARIETIES

Brigham Yellow Globe 109 days. Also called Michigan Onion. This is a true strain of this fine onion which is noted for its long keeping qualities. Bulbs deep globe with very heavy skin and of excellent dark color. Yields large. Crop maturing with Yellow Globe Danvers and rapidly becoming one of the most popular varieties.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50)
(5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid

Early Yellow Globe 110 days. Will stand storage better than most early varieties. Under normal conditions, bulbs ready 10 days ahead of Southport Yellow Globe. Color rich deep yellow. Vigorous and productive.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10) (lb., \$3.75)
(5 lbs., \$16.50) prepaid

Sweet Spanish Utah Strain 110 days. Desirable because of its deep yellow color, excellent keeping quality, thicker skin and uniformity of trueness to type. Bulbs are globular in shape at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches; when larger they assume a slightly flattened globe shape. Flesh white and of mild pleasing flavor. One of the most profitable varieties to grow because of its heavy yielding and freedom from spikes or bottle necks; practically all being good merchantable onions under favorable growing conditions. Top growth vigorous and resistant to thrip damage better than most other varieties except Burrell's Yellow Valencia.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Texas Ey. Grano or Yellow Babosa 95 days. Selected from Babosa at the Winter Haven Experiment station for uniform earliness.

A short-day relatively non-bolting variety suited to fall planting in Texas and Southwest, altho not recommended for Colorado as it is not as thrip resistant as Sweet Spanish. Bulbs top-shaped, medium large, with straw colored skin; flesh white, mild and flavor very good.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00)
(5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid

Special Onion Weeders listed page 83



Bulbs for planting to produce seed, White Sweet Spanish.

Southport White Globe 110 days. A late white variety; quality is of the highest. Bulbs medium large, high globe; skin clear-white, firm, fairly mild, delicious flavor. On account of its attractive appearance this onion brings top prices on the market. Hardly as good a keeper as the colored Southport Globes.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

White Grano 100 days. Similar to Babosa except shape is more nearly globe and skin color is a clear attractive white.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 55c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50) (lb., \$5.25)
(5 lbs., \$23.50) prepaid

White Portugal or Silver Skin 100 days. The most widely used white onion. Excellent for sets as a pickler, for green bunching and for storage: truly an all purpose variety. Bulbs medium sized flat but fairly deep; pure white flesh, fine grained and firm. A splendid keeper and a dependable cropper.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50)
(5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid

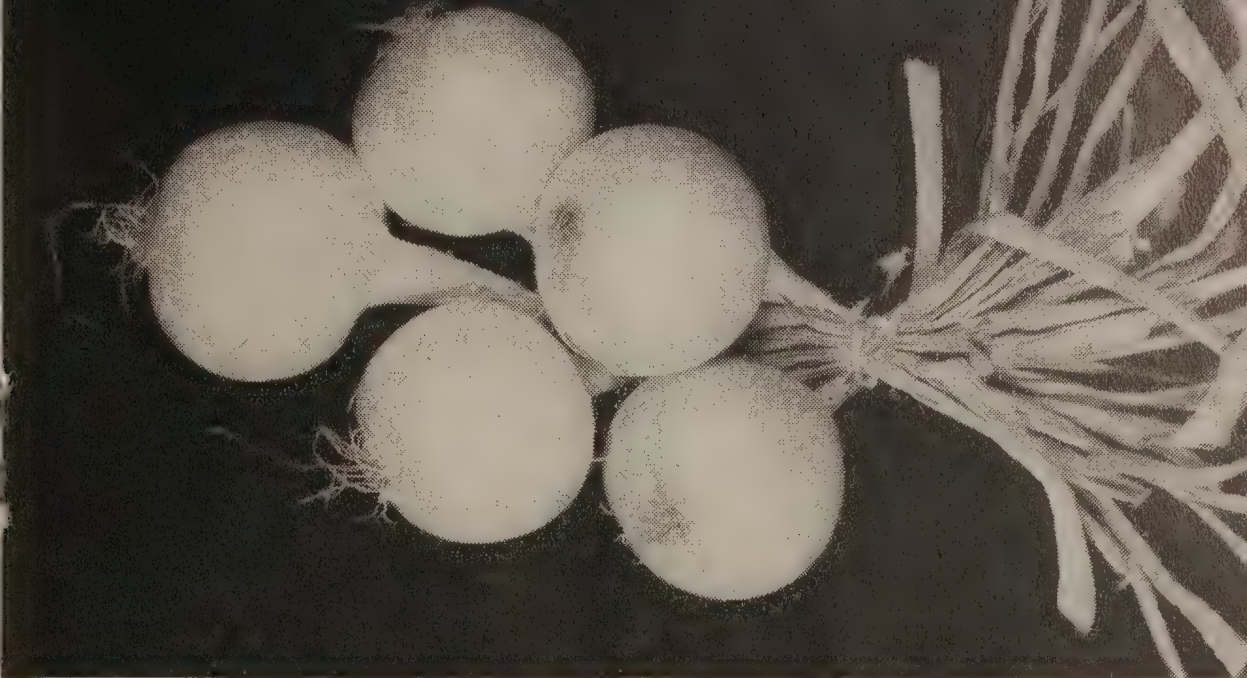
White Sweet Spanish Jumbo Strain (New)

110 days. A very large white onion that has become popular in the Rocky Ford district because of excellent appearance and heavy yielding ability. Paper white skin—Bulbs well grown $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches. Thrip resistant to remarkable degree. Not a long keeper.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00)
(5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

White Sweet Spanish Utah Strain 110 days. This new strain of the White Sweet Spanish was developed in Utah. Bulbs average larger than the regular White Sweet Spanish. Are fair keepers, and with outstanding ability to resist the attack of thrips. A very heavy yielder, globular paper white bulbs, flavor very mild, size mostly $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches when well grown.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 55c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.65) (lb., \$5.75)
(5 lbs., \$23.75) prepaid



A real moneymaker, the **Jumbo White Sweet Spanish Onion**. Produces extremely large paper white bulbs in localities where thrip infestation ruins most other whites.

Red Onion

Southport Red 'Globe 110 days. A splendid keeper, and considered one of the best red onions. Standard late variety used in large quantities. Bulbs medium large, high globe shaped; skin thick deep purplish red, small necks; flesh white with tinge of purple, fine grained. An exceptionally heavy yielder. Strong flavor.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$3.75)
(5 lbs., \$16.50) prepaid

59

Parsnip

● Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill; 3 lbs. per acre. All root crops do best in loose rich, sandy loam soil, but will do well in any that is reasonably rich and deep if plowed or spaded to a good depth. Avoid stony soil as this will cause poorly shaped roots. Drill in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The seeds germinate slowly and require plenty of moisture. Do not allow the soil to become dry as germination will be ruined. A few lettuce seed mixed with the parsnip will come up quickly and mark the row so that you can cultivate before the parsnips come up if necessary. For the best quality of roots the ground should be kept moist throughout the growing season. Parsnips are improved by freezing. The tops may be removed after killing frost and the roots stored as instructed on page 89.

Ideal Hollow Crown

130 days. An improved and desirable sort, very productive. Grow enough to serve on your table from after the first freeze in the fall until late spring. Roots large, smooth, white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of the best quality. Length 12 to 14 inches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder, hollow crowned; uniformly tapered.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c)
(lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid



Parsley



● For market, the leaves may be tied in small attractive bunches. Very desirable for garnishing, or if to be used for flavoring, the leaves may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles. The seed is very slow to germinate and the same method as used for starting parsnip seed should be followed. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row or 3 lbs. per acre to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Rows may be one to two feet apart and the plants should be thinned 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. Cutting the leaves often will improve their quality.

Evergreen "All America"

Award 1940. Strong

growing with large, dense, dark green foliage. Compound leaves or fronds; leaves rather coarsely cut but closely curled. Definitely more frost resistant than other varieties. Very uniform. Well adapted to both market and home garden. (Pkt., 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Triple Curled 90 days. Plants compact with very dark green leaves, exceedingly fine cut and curled, resembling tufts of moss. Desirable for flavoring, garnishing and for decorative purposes. Similar to Champion Moss Curled. (Pkt., 5c) (oz. 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Peas

Early Varieties

● Plant one lb. to one hundred feet of drill, 90 to 150 lbs. per acre, or 175 lbs. if broadcast.

For very early peas the soil should be light and warm. Prepare the seed bed in the fall and plant as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. It is best to double rows about six inches apart and then leave a space of thirty inches to the next double row. Do not plant in heavy, sticky soil, as the seed will rot before germinating. Plant Early, Second Early and Late sorts for succession. Many make too small plantings of peas. Plant plenty; 20 feet of double row is required per consumer. They are very fine food and take the place of many things you would otherwise buy.

Alaska 58 days. The earliest garden variety, and widely used for canning purposes. Vine 28 inches, light green in color, slim. Pods, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, light green, blunt and plump. Seeds small, round, medium green. Resistant to Fusarium wilt.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c)
(5 lbs., \$1.65) prepaid

Laxton's Progress 64 days.

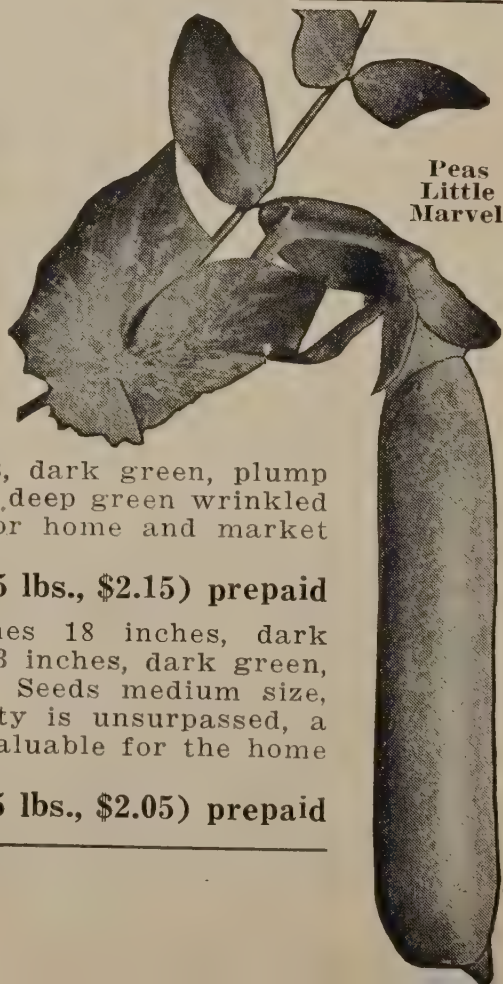
One of the earliest large podded varieties, and used extensively by shippers for this reason. Vines 15 inches dark green, heavy. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, dark green, plump and pointed; contain 8 or more large, deep green wrinkled peas. Quality excellent, splendid for home and market garden planting.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.15) prepaid

Little Marvel

63 days. Vines 18 inches, dark green. Pods 3 inches, dark green, very plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium size, wrinkled and rather square. Quality is unsurpassed, a bountiful yielder, and particularly valuable for the home garden and market.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.05) prepaid



Peas

Midseason
varieties

Asgrow No. 40

75 days. Resembles Strategem but four to five days earlier; unequalled in pod size, and exceptional in quality; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky and branching. Pods length 5 to 6½ inches, single and double, round dark green, plump, pointed, curved at tip; contains 8 to 10 large, succulent peas. Height of vine about 26 inches.

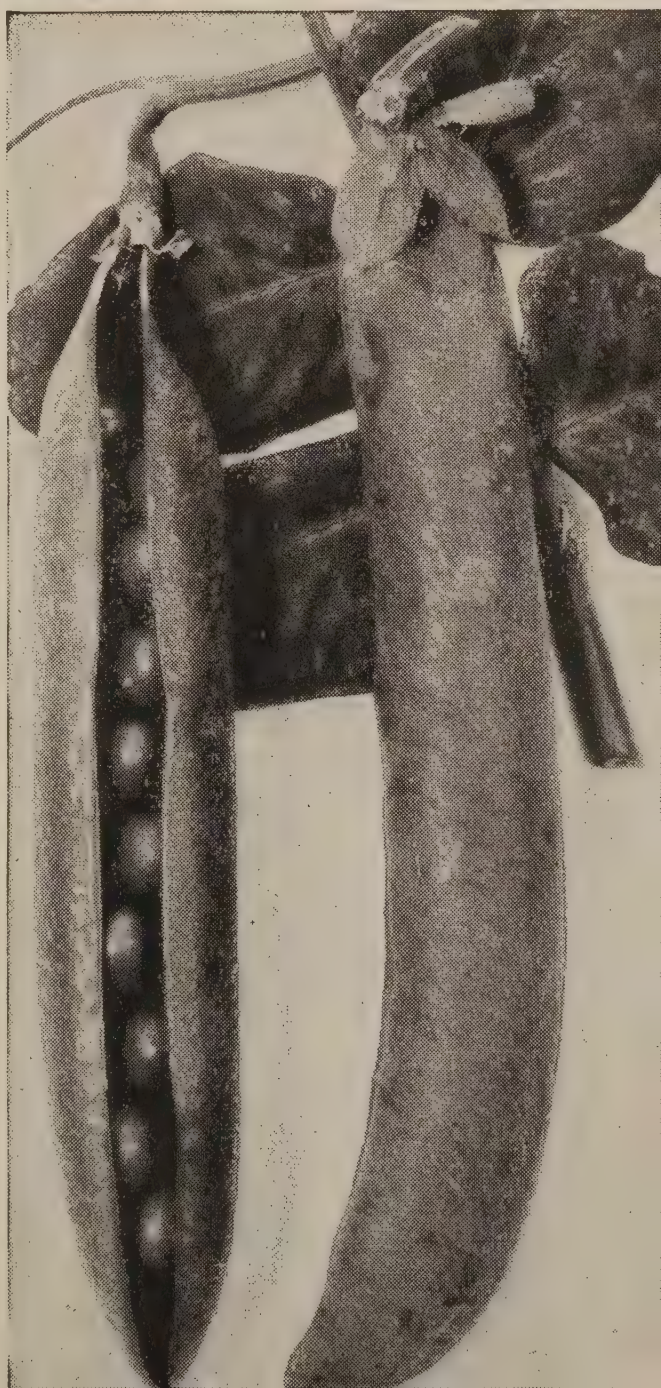
(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c)
(lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.05)
prepaid

Morse's 60—(Wilt Resistant)

73 days.

A valuable new mid-season variety which represents a decided improvement over Giant Stride class of Peas, which include the 95 and 40. It is earlier, more productive and the pods are better filled. Outstanding in heavy and consistent yielding of fine green, large pods resistant to Fusarium wilt and has some resistance to Mosaic. Vines three feet, vigorous. Dark green pods frequently 5½ inches long, pointed, slightly curved, medium dark green and usually contains 9 to 11 large peas of excellent quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c)
(lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00)
prepaid



Peas Quick-Freezing Variety



Teton 66 days. A hybrid variety, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Excellent for market gardens, shipping, canning, and freezing. Vine dark green, medium heavy. Pods 4 inches long, large, straight, blunt, dark green, concentrated in season; well filled with 7 to 8 large, succulent peas of very fine quality. Seeds large, cream and green, wrinkled.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c)
(lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00)
prepaid

Pepper

HOW TO GROW PEPPER

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 to 4,000 plants if growing conditions are good. Allow some for safety. Sow the seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in hotbed 8 to 10 weeks before time to transplant in open field. Pepper requires more heat than tomato and we have found it advisable to soak the seed for a few hours in warm water. Then spread between damp cloths kept in a warm place until sprouts begin to appear. Plant without delay. Spray the small plants with solution of Semesan to guard against damping off.

It is desirable that pepper plants be grown in bed by themselves so that the temperature may be held at a higher degree than necessary for tomato or cabbage.

Set out the plants after the ground is thoroughly warm; in this latitude during the latter part of May. Rows may be 2 to 3 feet apart and the plants 15 to 20 inches in the row, depending on the variety.

See page 6 for construction of hotbeds, and page 73, article on "How to Grow Tomatoes" as this will give additional information about plant growing.

Anaheim Chili 80 days. (Hot.) A later variety planted extensively in the South and in California. Does well here at Rocky Ford. Used for home, market gardens, and for canning and drying. Fruits 6 to 7 inches long; 1 inch in diameter, tapered, deep green changing to bright scarlet at maturity, mildly pungent.

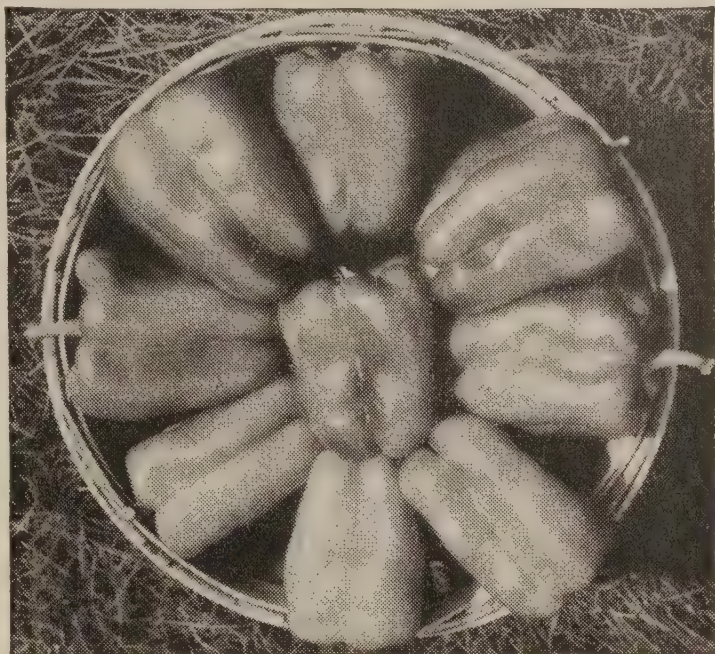
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60)
prepaid

Pepper

Burrell's Rocky Ford

68 days. (Sweet) The outstanding merits of this pepper are its earliness, large size and substantial walls which makes it an excellent shipping sort. Fruits large, oblong, usually $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Weight, well grown, 7 to 8 ounces. Square shouldered and mostly four lobed. Earlier than California Wonder, thicker walled and heavier than Worldbeater, parents from which it has been selected. Color uniform, bright, deep red. It makes a large plant that carries its fruit high enough to avoid contact with the soil. A prolific bearer; leaves large and protect peppers from sun scald. Recommended for home and market garden use as well as shipping. 1938 "All America" Selection.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c)
(oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85)
(lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid



California Wonder Low Bush

70 days. (Sweet) This was developed from a single plant found in one of our seed fields. Exceptionally well bred; the earliest and most uniform stock of California Wonder that it has ever been our pleasure to grow. While the bush is low, the peppers are borne high enough on the plant to avoid contact with the soil. Most of the fruits are four lobed. Average weight of fruits, 7 ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.20) (lb., \$7.75)
(5 lbs., \$34.10) prepaid

63



Pepper

California Wonder 75 days. (Sweet) The outstanding shipping sort because of its very thick flesh. Arrives on the market in an excellent fresh condition. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits mostly four-lobed, chunky, 4½ by 4 inches, deep green becoming a bright crimson. Flesh extremely thick and firm, distinct mild flavor. Produces some green fruits nearly as early as Ruby King. Our stock is the result of single plant selection, and much more uniform than usual. Average weight of fruits, 6 ounces.

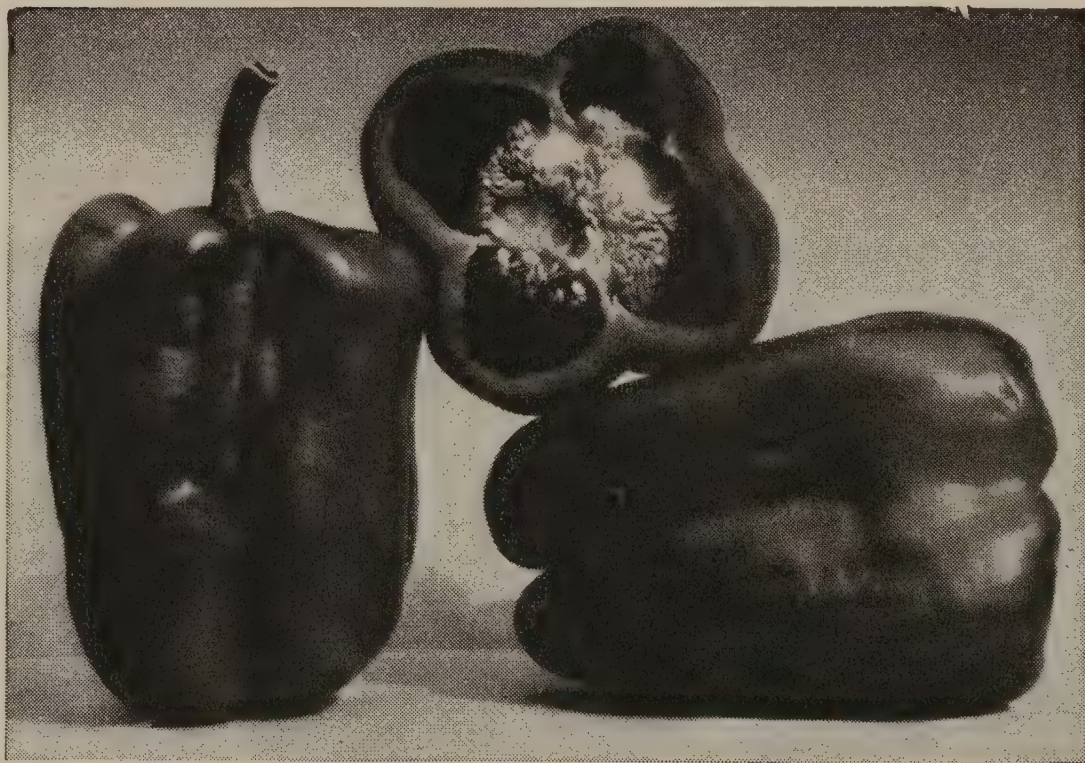
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 65c) (¼ lb., \$1.90) (lb., \$6.75)
(5 lbs., \$29.25) prepaid

Florida Giant 120 days. (Sweet) Plants disease resistant, very tall and upright in growth with fruits borne well off the ground, making it very desirable for Florida growing. Fruits exceptionally thick walled and resemble California Wonder except that they average one-third longer for the same diameter. Very productive and ship well. Color green turning to brilliant, deep red at maturity.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c) (¼ lb., \$2.20) (lb., \$7.75)
(5 lbs., \$34.10) prepaid

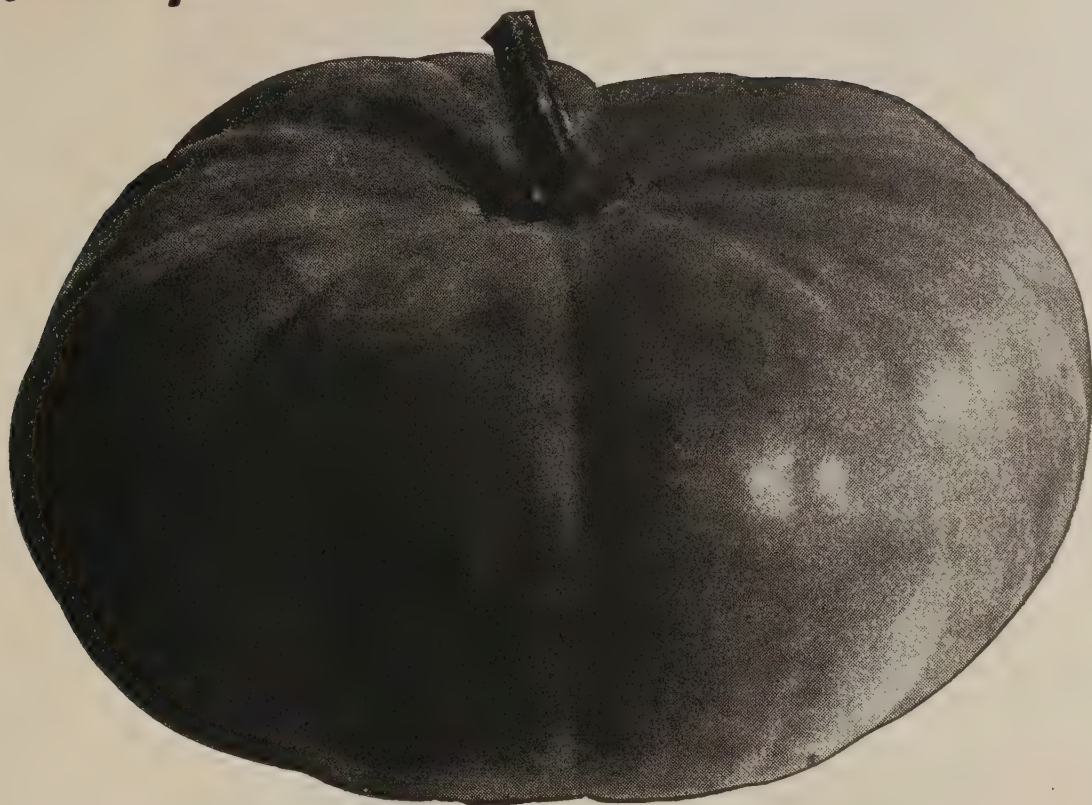
Worldbeater 70 days. (Sweet) A valuable market garden and shipping variety. Is particularly popular in the south. Fruits mostly four lobed, 5 inches long, 3½ inches in diameter; deep green, becoming bright deep red. Flesh thick, mild and very sweet. Weight of fruit commonly 6 ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 55c) (¼ lb., \$1.60) (lb., \$5.50)
(5 lbs., \$25.20) prepaid



TO GROW PUMPKINS

Plant 6 to 8 seeds to the hill, ¾ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Select a very fertile location and plant the hills eight feet apart each way, 6 to 8 seeds to the hill. Thin to one plant to the hill when the plants have 5 to 6 leaves. Cultivate often and keep free of weeds. Best results are obtained where grown alone. A good rule is Pumpkins for the pumpkin patch and Corn for the corn-field.



Connecticut Field 120 days. Extensively grown for stock feed and used to some extent by canners. Fruits large, usually weighing about 15 to 25 pounds, flattened at ends; length and depth about equal. Rind hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed; deep orange in color. Flesh thick, orange-yellow, coarse and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Green Striped Cushaw 115 days. This is a favorite sort in many sections, especially in the Central and Southern states. Fine both for pies and baking. Widely grown for stock feed. Fruits crook necked, weighing 10 to 12 pounds; length 18 inches; diameter of bowl 10 inches. Rind hard, thin, smooth, whitish green with darker green stripes. Flesh thick, medium coarse, cream color.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.55) (5 lbs., \$6.80) prepaid

King of Mammoth 120 days. This is the largest pumpkin, often grows to weigh 60 to 90 lbs. or more. Fruits globular, slightly ribbed. Skin light yellow, varying to orange mottled, sometimes slightly netted. Flesh thick, solid, coarse, but of excellent quality. Yields heavy tonnage. Much used for stock feed. Is a good exhibition sort and makes good pies.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.55) (5 lbs., \$6.80) prepaid

Large Sweet Cheese 108 days. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; diameter 12 inches and about half as deep; weight about 10 lbs., slightly ribbed, cream colored skin. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-yellow, and quality excellent.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Small Sugar 102 days. This is the small sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pies. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; weight 6 pounds. Skin hard, smooth, ribbed; color reddish-orange. Flesh thick, orange-yellow and excellent in quality. Is a good keeper.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Winter Luxury 100 days. Early variety, popular for home and truckers' use. Fruits round, slightly flattened at ends, weight about 8 pounds. Skin thin, orange-yellow, netted, no ribbing. Flesh very thick, yellow. Exceptionally sweet and firm; excellent for pies.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.45) (5 lbs., \$6.40) prepaid

RADISH CULTURE

★ Plant 1 oz. to each 100 feet of drill, 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Radishes are easily grown. For the best quality, growth should be quick and continuous, which means that the soil should not be allowed to become dry. The early bunching varieties do best during cool weather. See Page 3 for preparation of the soil. Sow early in the spring, as soon as the ground is ready, even before danger of frost is over. If bothered by root maggots, small beds can be protected by making a frame from 6-inch boards and covering the top of this with cheesecloth. Plant about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up, thin to one or two inches apart. A succession of plantings should be made in order that you will always have young, crisp and tender radishes. Use before the roots become pithy.

OUR RADISH SEED

We have especially fine Early Scarlet Globe both in the short and medium topped strains. The favorite sorts with larger planters. The new Comet is the brightest colored of red radishes. Many prefer Crimson Giant for the home garden because it may be pulled as soon as the early sorts and will continue to grow until reaching a maximum diameter of about two inches without becoming pithy. White Icicle is the favorite long white radish.

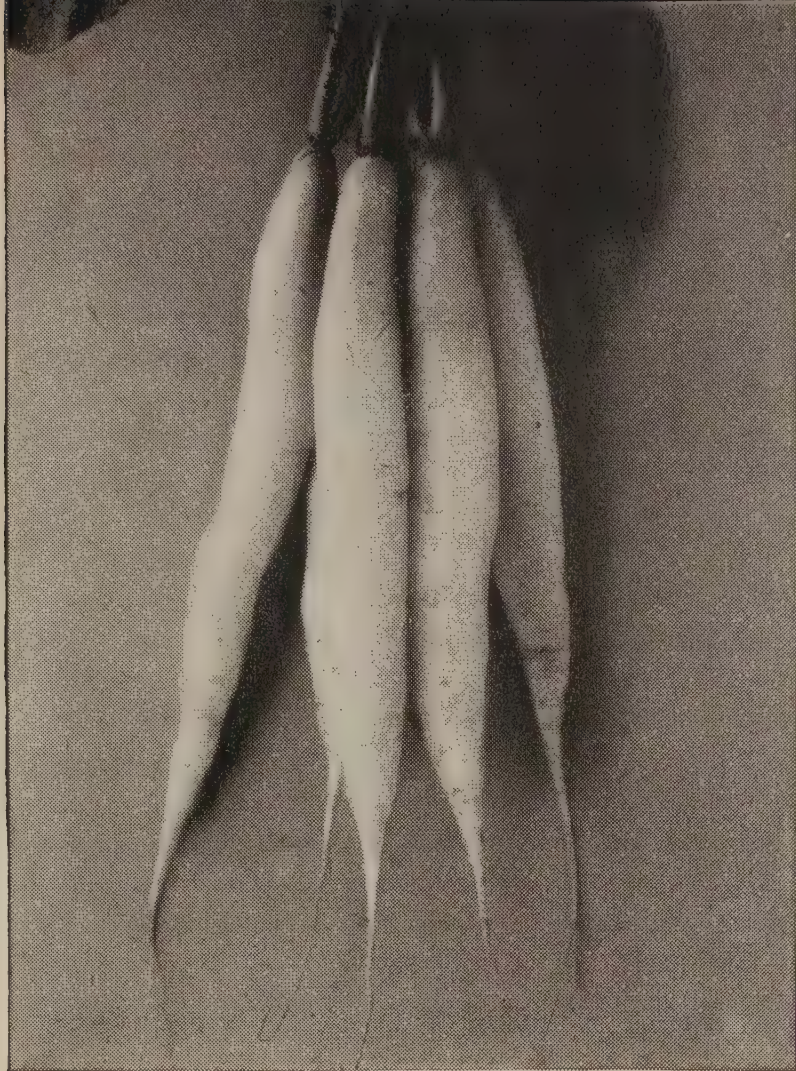
Comet 27 days. Brightest colored of the bunching radishes. Shape globe, suitable for use when $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, but will grow to larger size without becoming pithy. Top slightly larger than Scarlet Globe; roots clear; solid color.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Crimson Giant 29 days. Particularly valuable because of its slowness to become pithy. Used for home and market garden. Tops medium; roots large, globular, 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, deep crimson; flesh white, and is of superior quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid





Radish White Icicle

Radish

Early Scarlet Globe (Short Top) 23 days. Well adapted both to field culture and greenhouse forcing. Tops small and just the right size for bunching. Roots $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, globular, with small tap roots. Color uniform bright scarlet, crisp, tender and of splendid quality. The leading market variety.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid

Early Scarlet Globe (Medium Top) 23 days. Description same as above except that tops are slightly taller and stronger.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

Icicle 27 days. The finest of all long white radishes and the standard of excellence by which others are judged. Tops small; roots 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slender, straight, tapered at the tip. Flesh clear, white, crisp and tender, and have an agreeable, mild, snappy flavor.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

Salsify

For cultural instructions—see Carrot

Mammoth Sandwich Island 140 days. Many prefer Salsify to oysters; the soup from which gives off an odor exactly the same as oysters; it has much the same flavor. Every garden should produce some of this easily grown plant. Plant very early in the spring. Culture much the same as carrot. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10) (lb., \$3.75) (5 lbs., \$16.50) prepaid



Spinach

★ Plant to a depth of one inch in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Spinach has had much attention from plant breeders the past few years and varieties are now much larger leaved, more succulent and remain in good edible condition longer. Do not use poisonous insecticides for insect control. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill, 8 pounds per acre.

Bloomsdale Long Standing 45 days. An outstanding strain of the Savoy Leaved Spinach. Much in demand for home and market gardens. It is slow to run to seed. Plant uniform, handsome, compact with large dark green blistered and crumpled leaves. Shipped extensively from the extreme south.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.75) prepaid

Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved) 46 days. We consider this the best of the thick leaved varieties and recommend it highly for canning, as well as for home and market garden. An enormous yielder. Plants large, vigorous and spreading, slow to form seed. Leaves huge, thick, smooth, pointed with rounded tip; color deep green, very tender.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.75) prepaid

New Zealand—Summer Spinach 70 days. Not a true spinach but similar when cooked. Thrives in hot dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Soak seed 24 hours in warm water, plant after ground is warm, 1 inch deep, 3 foot rows.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid

HOW TO GROW SQUASH

The Summer and Italian Squash we offer are all bush in habit of growth. Use the same culture as for cucumbers. See page 24. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 lbs. per acre, hills 3 feet apart each way. Winter and Autumn Squash are trailing, or vining. Culture is the same as for pumpkins, as given on page 64, also see page 3 for preparation of the soil. Sow 8 ounces to 100 hills, 3 lbs. per acre, hills 5 to 8 feet apart each way.

OUR SQUASH SEED

Our fields are well separated to prevent cross-pollination, this being an important item in the growing of squash seed, as they will mix at a much greater distance than any other vegetable. Market growers will find our squash true to type and uniform. No grower uses more care in the production of his stock.

Dwarf Yellow Summer Crookneck and Ey. Prolific Straight-neck are favorite shippers; Early White Bush is a nice, bright green when young, turning to pure white when mature. Of Italian varieties, the East and South prefer Cocozelle while California planters use the Zucchini.

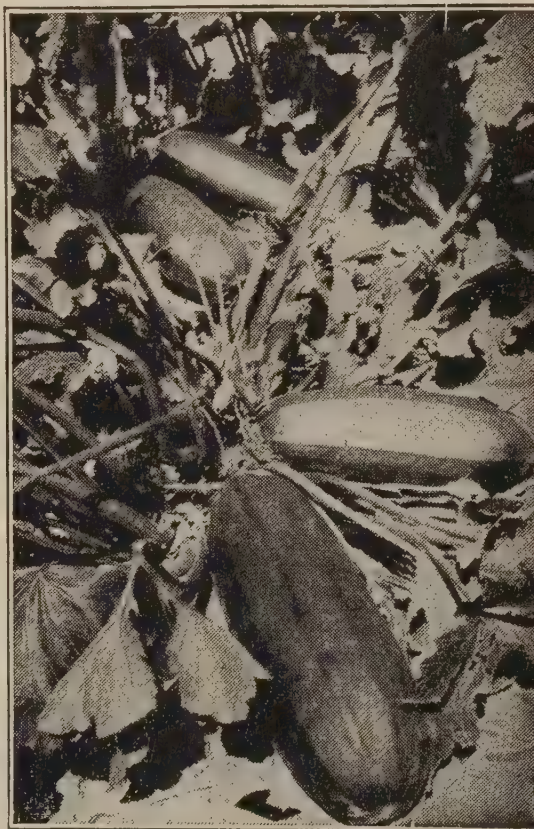
Use Marlate Insecticide for control of cucumber beetles.

Squash *Italian varieties*

Cocozelle 65 days. In the south this is the most popular Italian variety with shippers and market growers. Very prolific. Plants bush; fruits weigh 4 pounds at maturity and are 15 to 20 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches through the thickest part, cylindrical, straight and smooth. Color dark green with faint light green stripes changing to yellow. Flesh firm, greenish white; the very young fruits are marketed. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.55) (5 lbs., \$6.80) prepaid

Zucchini Black 62 days. We recommend our Black Zucchini to California growers as being exceptionally true to type for this sort. Plant is of bush type. Fruits at maturity, 12 to 15 inches long, 5 inches in diameter, cylindrical, long, smooth, dark green-black. Flesh greenish white and of good flavor.

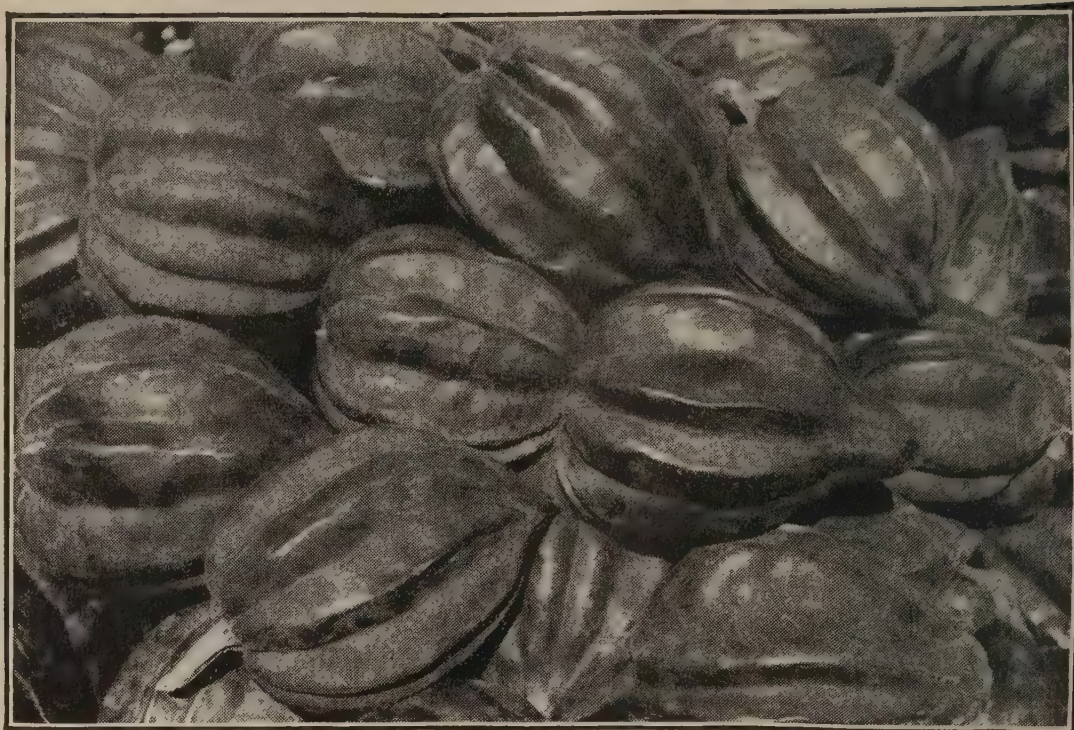
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c) (lb., \$1.55) (5 lbs., \$6.80) prepaid



A couple of plants Squash Black Zucchini.

Squash

Summer varieties



Squash Table Queen or Des Moines. (Listed on page 72)

Dwarf Summer Crookneck 50 days. Southern planters will find our stock of this highly desirable because of its uniform size and color. Fruits are attractively warted, become 10 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches through the bowl at maturity. Neck curved; skin bright orange-yellow. Good for home and market garden use; very prolific.

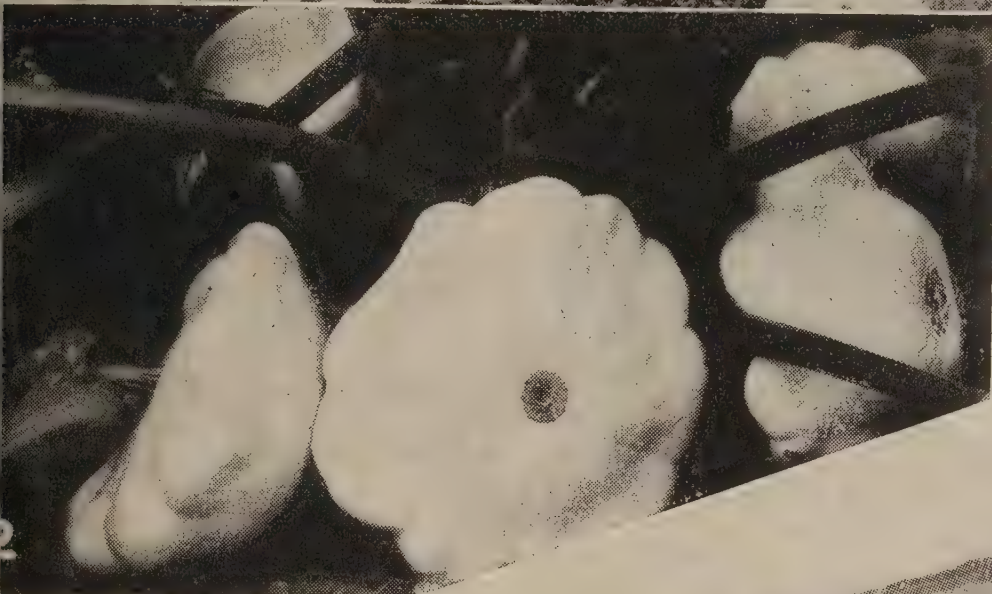
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Early Prolific Straight Neck 55 days. We have grown squash seed for forty years; producing during this time thousands of acres and have never produced a better summer variety. The fruits are straight, smooth and of delicate creamy color. Can be used when 4 to 5 inches long and until 12 or 14 inches long under good growing conditions. Plant is bush in type. A prolific yielder and a money maker for shippers, "All America" Selection Winner.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Early White Bush Scallop 53 days. (Also known as Patty Pan.) The standard Summer Scalloped squash, extensively used by shippers as well as for home and market garden planting. Vines are bush type, mature fruits 3 inches thick, 8 inches in diameter, round flattened, smooth with edges scalloped. Weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Our strain is remarkably uniform. Color when young bright green, changing to pure white at maturity.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid



No. 1 Squash,
Dwarf White
Bush and the
legendary sleep-
ing Ute Moun-
tain

No. 2 Hill of
Dwarf White
Bush

No. 3 Seeding
Early Prolific
Straightneck

No. 4 Hill of
Dwarf Summer
Crookneck

Squash

Autumn and Winter Varieties

Butternut 90 days. Developed from one of the Cushaws and rapidly becoming popular. Fruits 3 to 4 lbs. 8 to 10 inches long. Neck thick and straight terminating in round bowl at blossom end. Neck solid fine grained flesh of excellent table quality. Rind thin and tough.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid

Hubbard, Chicago

Warted 110 days. Larger than Improved Hubbard and with less protrusion at the blossom end than other Hubbards. Very heavily warted; fruits weigh about 12 pounds, dark slate green. Flesh deep orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Keeps exceptionally well.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Hubbard, Improved Green 105 days. The standard winter sort. Our stock of this is smaller and much more uniform than is usual, and less inclined to have slate color stripes at the blossom end. We believe the small sized Hubbards more desirable for selling from retail stores because too large squash are usually split and sold in pieces. Weight about 9 pounds; pointed at both ends, moderately warted. Rind dark bronze green, tough and hard. Flesh very thick, orange-yellow, sweet and dry.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Hubbard, Blue 110 days. Largest of the Hubbard types, and the favorite in New England. Fruits round, and pointed at both ends; rind, blue-gray, weight 12 to 14 pounds. Flesh orange, thick, and eating quality probably better than any of the other Hubbards.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Table Queen or Des Moines (Green) 58 days. Also known as Acorn. An individual sized squash desirable for baking. Popular for home, market garden and shipping. Vines trailing; fruits acorn-shaped, ribbed, smooth, thin-shelled, dark green. Flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet. (Illustrated on page 70.)

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.55) (5 lbs., \$6.80) prepaid

THE tomato is a universally favorite vegetable and no other fruit carries greater health bearing elements. No matter how small the garden, it should contain at least a few plants so that the family can have a fresh supply during a long season. The fresh fruits sliced or used in leafy salads add zest to the meal. There is no better appetizer than tomato juice.

OUR TOMATO SEED

Of recent years there has been a great improvement in tomato varieties. Fruits are smoother, larger, flesh more solid, plant yields increased and disease resistant varieties developed. Our tomato seed certainly must have "something on the ball" because our sales in the larger tomato shipping districts have increased so rapidly. With probably no other vegetable is the value of high altitude growing of the seed and the natural selection for earliness and hardiness so well demonstrated. The soil, sunshine and irrigation water supply the elements needed to develop seed of strong vitality. Seed being the plant in embryo transfers this increased vitality on to the growing plants and results in larger yields of high quality tomatoes. Our seed crops are grown from select stock seed saved from individual plants.

HOW TO GROW TOMATOES

Many commercial growers now drill tomato seed in the field at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per acre. Depth of planting about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. This method is practiced here in the Rocky Ford district. Loss in earliness is very little. Plants are thinned to distances and rows spaced as indicated for transplanted plants.

One ounce of seed will produce 2000 to 3000 plants, however, some should be allowed for safety so that only good strong plants may be set. Ordinarily two ounces of seed is the amount suggested per acre but this is usually more than enough. The seed may be treated before planting using the Arasan, Semesan, or other seed disinfectant. Plants should be set out as soon as all danger of frost is over. Seed may be planted in the hotbed or in flats in the greenhouse about six weeks before transplanting to the field. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box and placing in a sunny window in the house. When the seedlings reach the height of about one inch they may be transplanted in a larger box, hot bed or cold frame and space about 4 inches apart. The article on page 6 gives information regarding hotbeds and cold frames. Use only loose soil that will not bake or crust easily. This extra transplanting is now rarely done by large commercial growers. The plants usually being thinned in the beds to stand two or three inches either way. If the plants become too tall and "leggy" they are sometimes sheared. It is much better, however, to keep the beds cool enough so that short, stocky, hardy plants are produced. Keep the soil moist enough for good steady growth. Too much watering will result in spindling plants and increases the danger of "damping off." Semesan spray will help correct "damping off."

(Continued page 74)

Staking special plants from which to save stock seed for our own plantings. Limited amounts of stock seed are sold as our Super Select Grade, see page 82.





**Tomato Gulf State Market.
A Favorite in Tennessee.**

TRANSPLANTING

. Varieties with small vines may be set four feet by four feet which will require 2,723 plants per acre. 1,743 plants are required if spaced 5 feet by 5 feet. This much room or more being required by the large vining sorts such as Norton and Marglobe. If checked in squares, plants may be cultivated both ways. In transplanting the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting out firmly to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Before setting out, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give them abundance of water, a few hours before pulling. Setting out is most apt to be successfully done just at evening or immediately before or during a rain. About the worst time is just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plants without baking hard. Never set a field without the use of water. Under irrigation, plants should be set on the edge of the furrow and immediately followed by water.

If possible irrigate once each day for two or three days following. If not under irrigation, single holes are dug, the roots inserted, the earth filled in and the water poured on top to settle the plant. The new mechanical plant setters used on large acreages automatically supply water to the roots. Water should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil about the plant. Set the plants deeply (about two-thirds of the stem) and new roots will be thrown out from the buried portion.

WATERING

The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to the bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack. Too much watering or rainfall will result in excessive vine growth and light sets of fruit.

(Continued page 75)

TRAINING AND PRUNING

Of course, it is not necessary that the vines be trained or pruned but this does have certain advantages. Stakes may be set and the plants pruned to a single stem, tying perpendicular to the stake with cord. This is rather an expensive process and not followed by most commercial growers. Many, however, pinch out all lateral branches as soon as they appear and confine the growth to one stem. When several clusters of fruits are set on, the vines are topped; this stops further growth of the vine and concentrates the energy of the plant toward maturing the fruits that are already set. Advocates of this system claim larger fruits and several days of earliness over unpruned plants. There is more danger of spread of certain diseases with pruned than with unpruned tomatoes.

Cultivate as long as the vine will permit. The last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow.

Earliness of tomatoes may be increased as much as a week or ten days by use of super-phosphate or commercial fertilizer. This is best supplied as a solution to the roots of the plants at the time of transplanting. Some Southern growers have found it advantageous to plant about half as many hills of corn in the field as there are tomato plants. This provides much needed shade and guards against hot winds. It is claimed sunburning is lessened and yields increase by this method. Others stake the fields and similarly plant pole beans instead of corn.

SPRAYING AND DUSTING

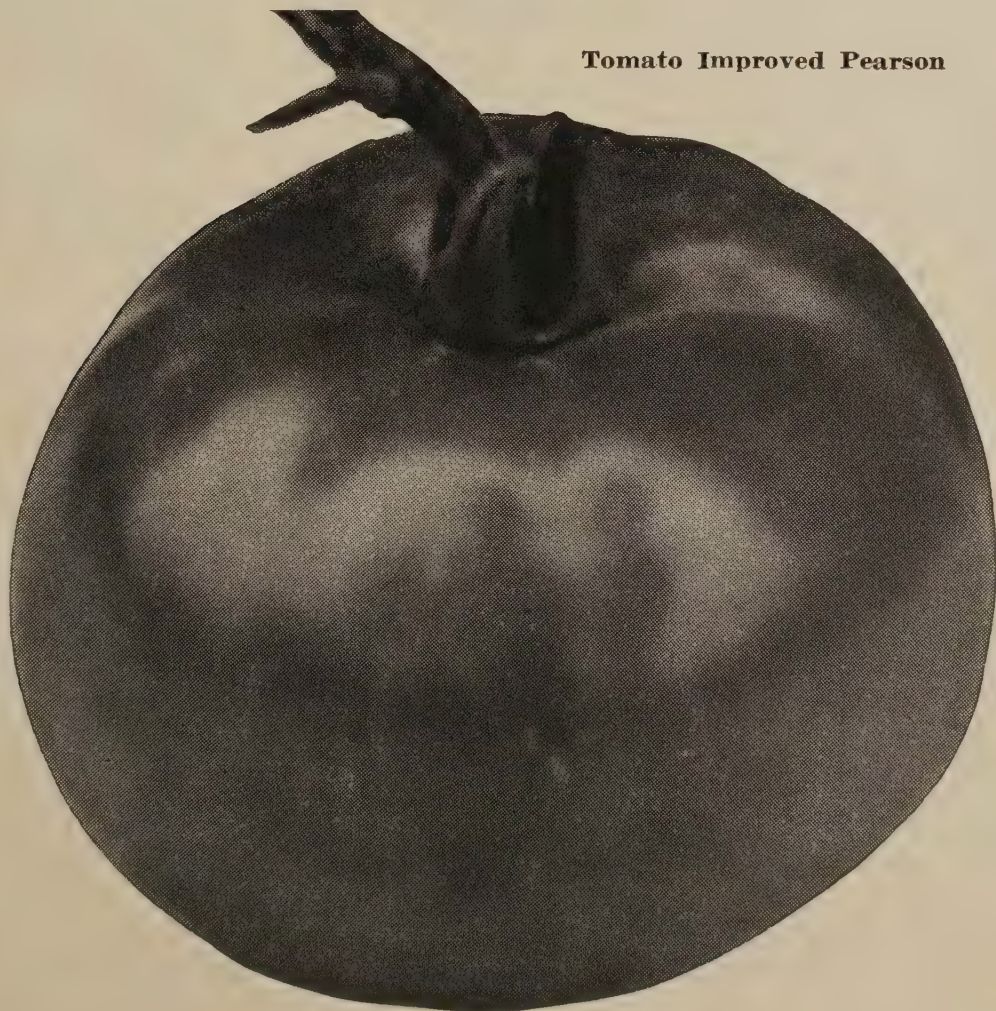
In some localities it is necessary to maintain a strict spraying schedule beginning with the small plants and continuing each week throughout the growing season. Use D. D. T. listed page 86 for control of flea beetles; tomato fruit worm and pinworm, discontinuing and using R-1 dust one week before picking starts.

PSYLLID

This minute insect often attacks tomatoes and the gardener loses his crop without determining the cause. They are very small and appear somewhat like aphides. The tomato leaves turn grey and roll although there is no wilting. The leaves become hard and the plants stunted. A very few psyllid can permanently injure the tomato plant. We suggest dusting with sulphur at the rate of 75 lbs. per acre.

Please remember that sulphur can be used on tomato plants, but be careful that the wind does not blow it over on cantaloupe, cucumber and some other crops as sulphur will kill them.

Tomato Improved Pearson



Tomato

Days to maturity represents time from transplanting to the open field as grown here at Rocky Ford

Bounty 62 days. An early dwarf vine variety that bears good yields of well shaped fruits. Free from dark green overcolor of the stem end. Developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Cross between Allred and Break O'Day. Fruits nearly as large as Break O'Day. A good shipper. Smooth, bright red; pleasing flavor.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.75) (5 lbs., \$29.25) prepaid



Tomato Bonny Best.

Bonny Best, Burrell's Special Selection

73 days. Second to none as a general purpose tomato. Desirable for forcing under glass and used as a canning variety in northern sections, valuable for market, garden and shippers. Vine medium in size. Fruits handsome, uniform, bright deep scarlet red, globe shaped, slightly flattened, smooth and firm. Average weight of fruits 5 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

Bonny Best, Standard See Burrell's Special Selection for general description.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

Canner's Jewell—Blood Red Flesh 75 days. This was developed in the Rocky Ford district for canning use. Yields abundantly large, very smooth, deep red fruits. The skin is thick and peels well. Flesh firm and walls thick. Its outstanding characteristic is the very deep blood red color, which is carried clear through the tomato. Shape the same as Chalk's Early Jewell, but slightly larger and more full. While this is primarily a canning sort, you will find it excellent for slicing. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz. Makes tomato juice with a brilliant color and zippy tang that calls for more.

SPECIAL. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

STANDARD. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

Danmark and Bison We have discontinued these and suggest you use Bounty or Sioux instead as these are larger fruited.

Early Market 65 days. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast and used extensively in the Imperial Valley of California, due to its ability to set fruits during the short days of winter. Vine spreading; medium size and open. Branches long, slender foliage somewhat like Earliana. Very productive of medium size fruits which are smooth, thick-flat, bright scarlet and of fair quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.15) (lb., \$7.50) (5 lbs., \$33.00) prepaid

Tomato

Northern growers should try Bounty and Firesteel

Earliana No 498 64 days. Undoubtedly the best of the Earliana class, because the fruits are so much more solid, and will, to a certain extent, stand marketing; also larger and more nearly globe in shape. Color deep, scarlet red; fruits smooth; average weight 5 to 6 ounces.

SPECIAL. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

STANDARD. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

Early Jersey (New) 62 days. A small vined self-topping sort with good foliage and may be planted 40 inches by 40 inches. Yields heavily of smooth, globe, red fruits. This is much on the order of Firesteel and we suggest trial plantings to see if suited to your locality. It is the result of a cross of Victor and Rutgers.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

Early Stone 80 days. Fruits larger than regular Stone. Semi-globular, smooth, deep scarlet red. Quite free from skin cracks. Very mild in flavor and when well ripened somewhat meaty in texture of flesh.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.15) (lb., \$7.75) prepaid

Firesteel 62 days. Vine small and may be planted 40 inches by 40 inches. The outstanding feature is its ability to set extremely heavy crops; and will do this better than most varieties when subjected to hot windy weather. One of the best for Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma use; quite popular in Northern Texas. Fruit smooth, mostly globe, some slightly flattened, bright scarlet; weight of fruit, 6 to 7 ozs.



SPECIAL. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

STANDARD. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

Grothen's Globe 70 days. A very early maturing beautiful red tomato. The center is slow to ripen and the walls heavy and solid, making it an excellent shipping sort. Color and size about like Marglobe but at least a week earlier. It resembles Break O'Day. However, foliage and color are better. A heavy producer. Fruits smooth and will pack a large percent "fancy." Average weight of fruit 6 to 7 oz.

SPECIAL. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

STANDARD. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

Tomato Our favorite tomato is Rutgers

Gulf State Market Burrell's Special Selection

77 days. The premier purplish-pink shipping sort of southern states. Fruits are large and uniform. Skin is tough; flesh rich deep blood red; shape almost true globe. Entirely free from cracks and blemishes around the blossom end. Its beautiful color carries well to the stem after picked. Plantings in our trial ground leads us to believe that this is the best strain of Gulf State Market yet introduced. Most popular in Tennessee. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz. (Illustrated page 74).

SPECIAL. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75)
(lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

STANDARD. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50)
(5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

Marbon, Burrell's Special Selection 68 days. Probably a cross between Bonny Best and Marglobe as it is between these two varieties in appearance. Its favorable features are earliness, size, globular shape, interior color and solidity. Ripens from the inside out. Intense scarlet in color. We sell more seed of this than any other early variety except Cannons Jewell. Similar to Stokesdale.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00)
(5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

MARBON STANDARD. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85)
(lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid



Meaty Marglobe 78 days. Compared with the regular strain of Marglobe this is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper, allowing for two extra slices of fruit and lessening loss from blossom end scar and flats. As the name implies, the flesh is thick and meaty, seed cavities smaller, heavier cross-sections and heavier wall. In addition to being resistant to fusarium wilt, growers will find it is not inclined to puff. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.75)
(5 lbs., \$29.25) prepaid



Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Burrell's Special Selection

88 days. A wilt resistant variety developed from Stone, introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the best sorts for canning. We believe it unsurpassed in flavor for use in making catsup and for home canning. Plants productive and medium heavy; fruits large, flattened globe shaped, bright red and very solid. Average weight of fruits 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) (¼ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00)
(5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Standard Same description

as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our stock seed.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) (¼ lb., \$1.50) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Pearson, Improved Burrell's Special Selection

85 days. A popular California sort primarily intended for canning, altho used somewhat for shipping also. Vigorous plants with ample foliage for proper fruit protection. Fruits medium large, semi-globe and of good red color. Skin very tough. Our experience with this sort leads us to believe it one of the heaviest yielders yet introduced. Under some growing conditions it will produce very large fruits some of which will be too flattened in shape and with some core. In spite of these objections it is of decided merit and one of the best large fruited varieties.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 35c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.60)
(lb., \$12.75) (5 lbs., \$57.50) prepaid

Pearson, Improved Standard Same description as above. Saved from good

fruits grown especially for seed from our stock seeds.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 85c) (¼ lb., \$2.25) (lb., \$8.00)
(5 lbs., \$35.20) prepaid

Pritchard 75 days. The last introduction of the late Dr. Pritchard, and regarded as one of the outstanding varieties of recent years. Heavily productive, disease resistant and of fine quality. Fruits large, smooth, solid, globular in shape, scarlet; holds its color well to the stem end. Flesh is firm, fine quality. Desirable for market garden and shipping. Average weight of fruits 6 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) (¼ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.75)
(5 lbs., \$29.25) prepaid

A seed field of Tomato Rutger's, Burrell's Special Selection.



Threshing the tomatoes shown in the above field. Part of the juice is removed to save hauling



The seed in barrels is delivered to the wash box and after fermenting is washed and dried.



Tomato

Rutgers is an outstanding main crop sort

Rutgers Burrell's Special Selection

82 days. While primarily a canning variety and enjoying wide acceptance for this use, some shipping districts especially in Texas like it for the green wrap trade. It is a Marglobe and J.T.D. cross. Ripens from the inside out making it especially desirable in the manufacturing of juice, soup, catsup and puree. Fruits highly colored, flattened globe in shape; weight about eight ounces, often more. Vines large, and very erect giving ample protection to the fruits. Outstanding in vigor, size and productiveness. Highly resistant to wilt.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.90) (lb., \$10.75) (5 lbs., \$47.30) prepaid

Rutgers Standard

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid



Rutgers

Sioux 70 days. A red-fruited variety developed from All Red Stokesdale at the Nebraska Experiment Station. Plant relatively open, with finely-divided leaves; fruits of medium size, almost globular, thick-walled and practically free from hard core, juicy with good acid flavor. This variety possesses the uniform ripening factor.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

In our opinion the best all-around main crop variety of tomato is the Rutgers. This of course under our growing conditions and taking into consideration vigor, size, smoothness and color.

Tomato

Our "Super Select" seed is the same grade we plant to produce seed

SUPER SELECT TOMATO SEED

For Greenhouse Growers and Market Growers Wishing
the Best Selection of Tomato Seed



The finest individual plants are staked and the seed reserved for our own planting the following season. We offer limited amounts of this to our customers as Super Select Seed.

The growing of tomatoes in greenhouses for the fancy winter market requires a rather heavy initial investment and maintenance expense in addition to more than the usual labor and skill on the part of the grower. Growing under these conditions requires absolutely dependable seed. To meet this demand, we offer our Super Select grade of tomato seed. We stake and save seed from a few of the very finest plants we are able to find in our seed fields, which in turn have been grown from the finest possible selection of line bred stock seed.

We are pleased that we can again offer this Super Select grade of tomato seed. This has been made possible through the efforts of Robert Burrell who was in charge of this operation.

The varieties are as follows:

Burrell's Super Select Bonny Best Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Marbon Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Marglobe Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Norton Wilt Resistant Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Pearson Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Rutgers Tomato.

(Pkt., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50) (oz., \$5.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$18.00)

(lb., \$70.00) prepaid

Turnip

Culture similar to Beets. Do not plant Turnips too thickly. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre



Purple Top White Globe

55 to 65 days. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and attractive in appearance. Roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. Flesh white, fine grained and tender. Roots when in best condition for table use are about 3 inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feed. Keeps well and is the standard sort for home, market garden and shipping.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (1/4 lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.15) (5 lbs., \$5.00) prepaid

Rutabaga-American Purple Top

88 days. A good dependable variety used for storage and shipping. Roots large, globe shaped with small neck and tap root. Skin yellow with purple top. Flesh light yellow, firm, tender and crisp.

(Oz., 10c) (1/4 lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Seven Top

A very hardy sort grown principally for greens, also for forage. Popular throughout the south. The young shoots are tender; roots tough and unsuitable for food.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (1/4 lb., 25c) (1 lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.50)

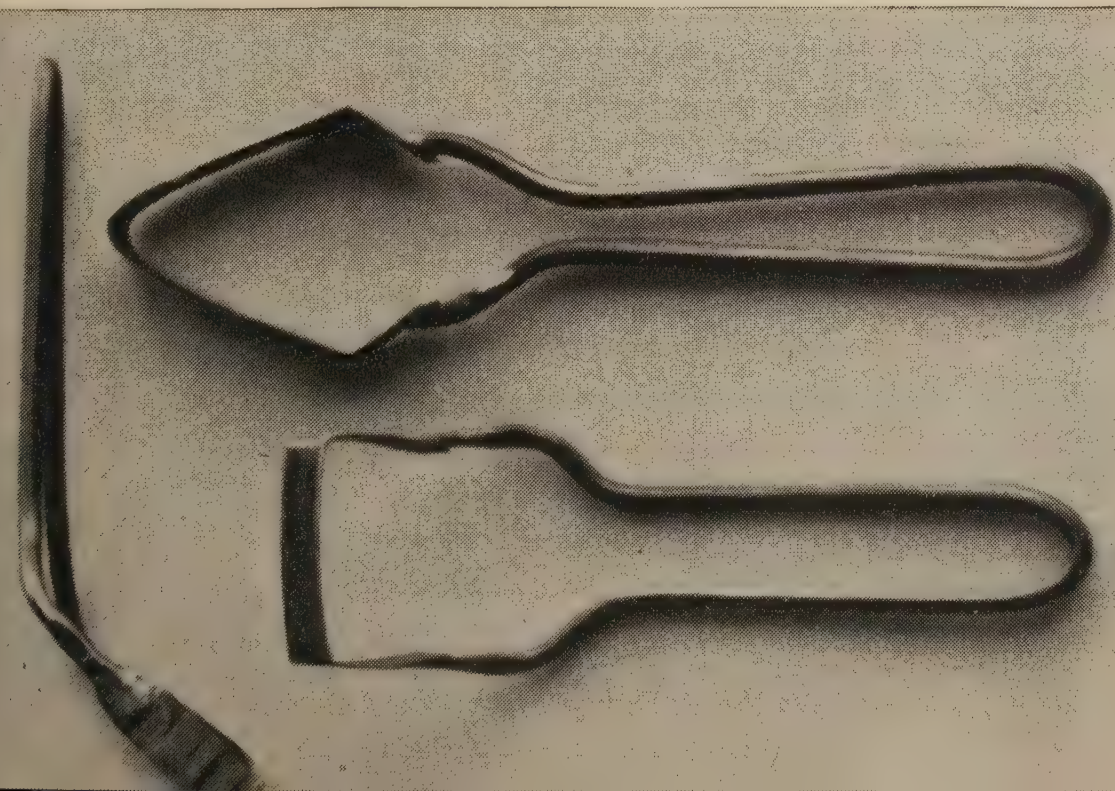
ONION WEEDERS—Here in the Rocky Ford district, many thousands of these weeders are used by commercial vegetable growers. These are very superior to a hoe, and in fact, better than any small hand weeder we have ever seen for thinning and weeding onion, carrot, and similar crops. Home gardeners will also find this to be one of the handiest tools for the garden, especially when weeding small tender plants or flowers. The blade is of spring steel, attached to a substantial handle.

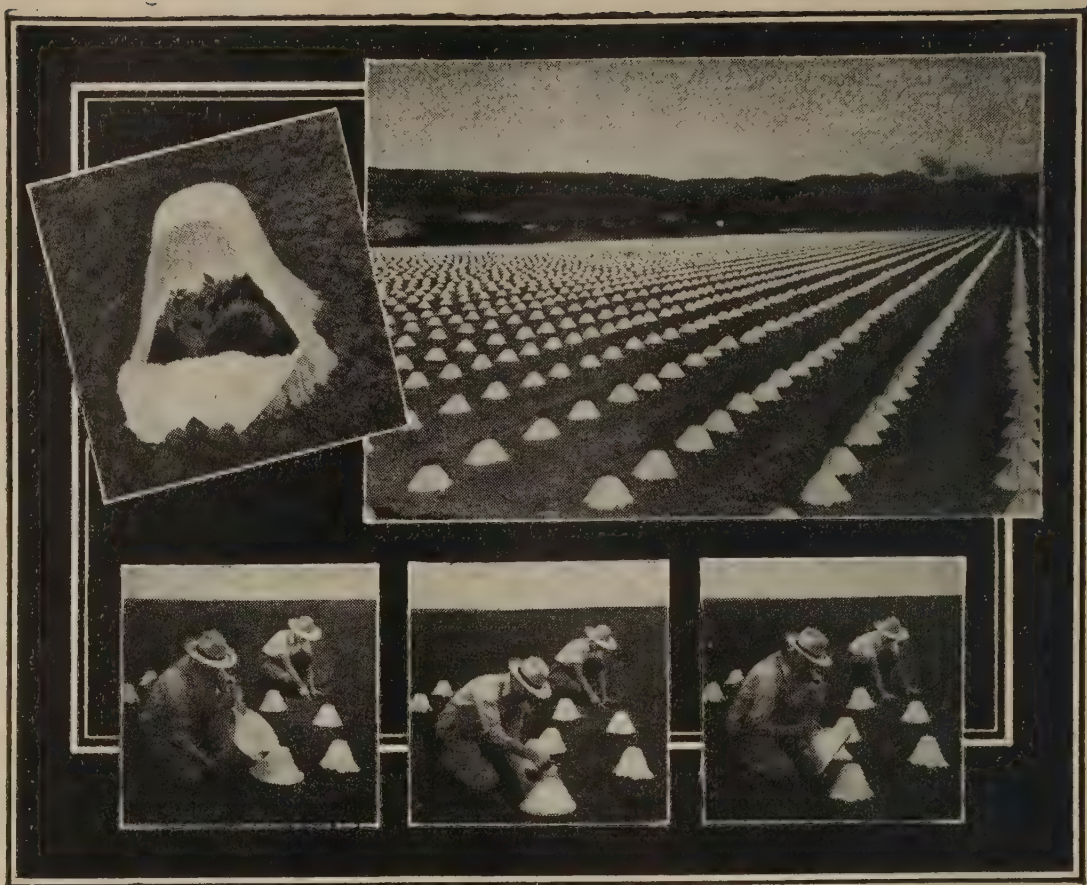
Price: Pointed Weeder—45c each, prepaid.

Ten or more 40c each, not prepaid

Price: Square Weeder—45c each, prepaid.

Ten or more 40c each, not prepaid





PLANT COVERS

Crinkle Plant Covers are probably the strongest paper plant protectors yet developed. Recommended for starting almost any of the vegetables or flowers, but especially adapted to vining plants such as melons and tomatoes.

Plant covers have been used most extensively in California and their use is gradually extending to other states. Results vary according to locality and experience of growers in their use. Preferably some experience is desirable, mainly in the way of supplying moisture to the seed or seedlings, and the removal of weeds so that plants will not be stunted in their growth. When the plants are about 1 or 1½ inches high a small slit is made in the leeward side of the cap to allow air to enter and harden off the plants. Later this opening is enlarged and as the plant grows the cap is removed entirely. Complete instructions furnished with each order.

Prices are F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery by express or freight collect. If you wish delivered by mail, please add postage.

Crinkle Plant Covers Size No. 0. Height 5½ inches, width at base 11 inches. Shipping weight—drum of 1,000 plant covers 19 lbs.

Price (1,000 at \$14.75) (5,000 at \$14.50 per thousand) (10,000 at \$14.25 per thousand) (25,000 at \$14.00 per thousand). Delivery by express or freight collect. If you wish by mail, please send postage. **Size No. 0 Metal Setter \$2.50 each.**

Crinkle Plant Covers Size No. 2. Height 7½ inches, width at base about 13 inches, shipping weight about 35 lbs. per 1,000 plant covers.

Price (1,000 at \$21.00) (5,000 at \$20.75 per thousand) (10,000 at \$20.50 per thousand) (25,000 at \$20.25 per thousand). Delivery by express or freight collect. If you wish by mail, please send postage. **Size No. 2. Metal Setter \$3.00 each.**

For small gardens we offer Crinkle Covers Size No. 2. (25 pkg., 75c) (50 pkg., \$1.40) complete with cardboard setter. Prepaid.

Try them for starting flowers as well as vegetables.

Dusting Machines

The results obtained from dust insecticides depend largely upon the thoroughness of the application. A dusting machine which blows the insecticide with such force that it forms a **SMOKY DUST** will reach practically all the insects and kill much better than where the dust falls more or less in bunches. It is the dust and gas covering the insect's body or plant foliage that kills.

Featherweight Root Nap-Sak Duster

No more sore shoulders or aching back when you use the amazing new **ROOT Nap-Sak DUSTER!** Durable, lightweight aluminum construction and wide, padded shoulder straps assure maximum comfort and freedom of action without stooping. Powerful, dependable, hand-operated bellows shoots a strong, accurate blast of all commercial insecticides and fungicides, easily. Positive, adjustable dosage control eliminates waste between plants. Easily closed dust chamber has large opening for easy filling.



PRICE: \$29.75 Prepaid

Root Junior Plunger Duster Model P1 A lightweight, low priced, durable garden duster for small gardens. One adjustment directs flow of the dust downward and the other allows dusting underside of leaves. **PRICE: \$1.65 each Prepaid**



Root Jumbo Plunger Duster Model P2 For large home gardens. Operator can walk erect and dust either the top or underside of plants. Blast sufficiently strong to take care of larger shrubs and small trees. **PRICE: \$3.05 each Prepaid**

Root Two Row Wheelbarrow Traction Duster Model T44 Commercial growers will appreciate this duster because of its high speed performance, adaptability to all vegetable crops and top efficiency with dusting materials. Each of the 2 fans has its own feed adjustment and 4 nozzles deliver the dust cloud to both sides of 2 rows. Net weight 58 lbs. **PRICE: \$80.00 Freight Allowed**

American Beauty Duster

An excellent one-man duster. Bellows is full operating, making it possible to cover high trees as well as a penetrating blast for heavy vines. Easily adjusted for heavy or fine cloud of dust. Blows cloud 20 feet; capacity 15 pounds. Heavily padded and comfortable to wear.

PRICE: \$30.00 Prepaid



Insecticides

Tremendous improvements have been made in pest control materials—during and since the war. We list the following which represent the latest and best developments.

FREE—descriptive pamphlets covering insecticides, weed killers, fungicides (for disease control) and seed disinfectants will be sent upon request. Please state what you wish to control.

DDT No. 50

A wettable powder especially prepared to mix readily with water for spraying. Contains 50% DDT. This high content makes a spray leaving minimum visible residue which is an advantage on many crops. To use on crops mix 1 to 2 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

Effective against: Codling moth on apples, Colorado potato beetle, potato leafhopper, potato flea beetle, cut worms, corn borer, corn earworm, cabbage worm, pea weevil, lygus bugs, bean leafroller, velvet bean caterpillar, thrips, tomato fruitworm and tomato pinworms. Will kill cucumber beetle, pickle worm, and melon worm but not recommended for use on these crops as it will stunt growth of the vines. Use Marlato instead on cucumber, cantaloupe and watermelon vines. DDT leaves residue on the plants, clinging to the surface in the form of fine crystals, sometimes remaining active for weeks.

CAUTION—Care should be taken to avoid leaving DDT residue on fruits and vegetables unless these can be thoroughly washed before eating or on which no spray has been applied for 2 or 3 weeks. DDT is harmful to honey bees and other beneficial insects. Do not spray with it when fruit trees are in bloom for this reason.

Can be used in buildings mixing 1 lb. of DDT No. 50 to 2 gallons of water spraying 1 gallon to 2,000 square feet of surface; leaves a slight residue which has a long after-effect killing flies, mosquitoes, etc.

On animals use 2 lbs. to 25 gallons of water as a spray or dip—kills lice and horn flies.

PRICE: PREPAID—(1 lb., 60c)

NOT PREPAID—(4 lbs., \$1.80) (9 lbs., \$4.00) (50 lbs., \$20.00)
by express or freight collect or if by mail add postage.

DDT No. 5 DUST

The easy to apply dust form of this valuable insecticide. See DDT No. 50 for crops on which it may be used and for the insects that may be controlled.

PRICE: PREPAID—(1 lb., 30c)

NOT PREPAID—(5 lbs., \$1.00) (25 lbs., \$3.00) (100 lbs., \$11.00)
by express or freight collect or if by mail add postage.

DU PONT GARDEN DUST

A complete dust that kills garden insects, also prevents and stops many plant diseases. Contains Parzate, Fermate, Deenate DDT and Rotenone. It should be dusted on full strength or if a wet spray is desired mix 1 lb. with 5 gallons of water.

NOT PREPAID—(1 lb. sifter-top can, \$1.15) (4 lb. canister, \$3.50)
if wanted by mail please add enough to cover postage.

Insecticides

APHICIDE No. 10

Intended for use in combating aphids on melons, cucumber, watermelon, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, peas and trees. It can be used for destroying ticks on sheep or lice on livestock and poultry. This is a strong nicotine dust; is very volatile and kills by contact only.

PRICE: PREPAID—(1 lb., 55c)

NOT PREPAID—(5 lbs., \$2.00) (25 lbs., \$7.50) (100 lbs., \$25.00)
by express or freight collect.

P-10

Pyrethrum insecticides are outstanding for their usefulness against the celery leaf tier, webworms, the cabbage looper, and the bean or potato leafhopper. They are useful for the control of the imported cabbageworm, the garden flea hopper, and some species of plant bugs. Careful and frequent applications of pyrethrum dusts will control the Mexican bean beetle and the immature forms of the squash bug and the striped cucumber beetle.

P-10 contains 10% of 2% pyrethrum concentrate and is one of the safest insecticides to use.

PRICE: PREPAID—(1 lb., 55c)

NOT PREPAID—(5 lbs., \$2.00) (25 lbs., \$7.50) (100 lbs., \$25.00)
by express or freight collect.

R-1

Contains 1% Rotenone. Rotenone insecticides are outstanding for the control of the Mexican bean beetle on the green bean crop, the pea weevil, and the asparagus beetle, and they are useful for the control of the green cabbage caterpillars on cabbage and other cole crops, loopers on lettuce, several kinds of flea beetles and aphides, the Colorado potato beetle, and the striped cucumber beetle. R-1 does not involve a residue hazard and does not remain effective longer than four days on the plant.

PRICE: PREPAID—(1 lb., 50c)

NOT PREPAID—(5 lbs., \$1.75) (25 lbs., \$6.25) (100 lbs., \$20.00)
by express or freight collect.

DU PONT—"MARLATE" 50-W

A 50% wettable powder. It is less toxic to warm blooded animals than DDT having a toxicity like rotenone. It is safe on plants subject to injury from DDT. Controls a wide range of insect pests, especially on vegetable crops where toxic residues present a marketing problem. It has a long residual action like DDT. **We suggest use of this on vine crops.**

Uses—For controlling codling moth, oriental fruit moth, cherry fruit worm, Japanese beetle, asparagus beetle, cucumber beetles, melon worms, Mexican bean beetle, cabbage worms, bean leafhopper, flea beetles, Colorado potato beetle, and flies on livestock and in buildings.

To Use

On crops—3 lbs. to 100 gallons of water.

On animals—2 lbs. to 25 gallons of water.

On buildings—1 lb. to 2½ gallons of water.

Suggested as final spray on apples as it can be used safely after it is necessary to discontinue DDT.

NOT PREPAID—(4 lb. bag, \$3.60) (100 lb. drum, \$85.00) by express or freight collect or if by mail add sufficient for postage.

LEXONE 50

Recommended for Grasshopper control. Can be used in dust (20 lbs. Lexone 50 to 80 lbs. talc) or as spray (5 lbs. per 100 gallons of water) or as grasshopper bait (20 lbs. Lexone 50 with 80 lbs. wheat bran) applied at rate of 10 lbs. per acre. Bait should be moistened with water to a crumbly mixture and broadcast late afternoons. Lexone 50 has many other uses—write for booklet.

NOT PREPAID—(5 lb. bag \$3.20) (100 lb. drum, \$63.00) by express or freight collect, add postage if wanted by mail.

INSECTICIDES—PLANT DISEASE CONTROL WEED KILLER—SEED TREATMENT

CUCUMBER BEETLE DUST

The main insect hazards in connection with the growing of cataloupe, cucumber and watermelon crops are Cucumber Beetles and Aphis. Aphicide No. 10 is suggested for control of aphids and you will find this Cucumber Beetle Dust very effective for keeping crops free of these beetles.

(1 lb., Prepaid 35c) Not prepaid (5 lbs., \$1.00) (100 lbs., \$16.00)

DU PONT—"PARZATE" FUNGICIDE

"Parzate" has proved unusually effective in the control of both early and late blights of potatoes and tomatoes, leaf blight diseases of celery, septoria leaf spot and anthracnose of tomatoes, downy mildew and other leaf diseases of cantaloupe and cucumber, rust and anthracnose of beans, watermelon and tomato, downy mildews of spinach and beets, brown rot of plums and prunes; and such ornamental's diseases as azalea petal blight, snapdragon rust, and camellia blight. "Parzate" is compatible with all commonly used insecticides and can be mixed with them. To Use—1½ to 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of water or as a 10 to 20 percent dust. (10 or 20 lbs. in 90 or 80 lbs. of talc.)

NOT PREPAID—(25 lb. fibre drum, \$25.00)

by express or freight collect.

DU PONT—COPPER—A COMPOUND

Safer than Bordeaux mixture and effective in controlling the important diseases of many crops (write for booklet if interested). Valuable to growers of cucumbers and cantaloupes for combatting downy mildew and bacterial wilt (indirectly as cucumber beetles which spread wilt will leave plants sprayed with copper).

NOT PREPAID—(6 lb. bags, \$2.10) (50 lb. bags, \$15.00)

by express or freight collect—add postage if by mail.

HERBICIDES

DU PONT 2, 4-D WEED KILLER

A white crystalline powder containing 83.5% active ingredients. It is soluble in the hardest water, stable, non-corrosive, non-poisonous, and non-inflammable. Rains do not reduce its effectiveness once it has dried on the foliage of treated weeds. 2, 4-D is a selective weed killing material when used on sod areas. It kills weeds without affecting most grasses but will kill bent grass and clover. It can be used for treating weeds in small grains, corn and rice. On weeds hard to wet add DuPont Spreader Sticker.

Used extensively for killing bindweed. Use as directed on the label. Send for free booklet if wanted.

NOT PREPAID—(1 lb. bottle, \$2.00) (4 lb. bottle, \$7.75) (25 lb. drum, \$38.75) by express or freight collect—add postage if by mail.

DUPONT—SPREADER STICKER

A wetting and sticking agent for adding to sprays.

NOT PREPAID—(pint, \$1.00) (gallon, \$7.35)

SEED DISINFECTANT

Semesan. For treating vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs. Generally preserves seed against rotting in cold, wet soils; controls damping-off or seedling blight and certain seed-borne diseases.

NOT PREPAID—(2 oz. package, 45c) add postage.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 7)

STARTING PLANTS

INDOORS AND IN FLATS

If you will turn to page 119 you will find under the article "Growing Flowers from Seed" some information about starting plants in flats.

COMBATING INSECTS AND WORMS

Each year after harvest, clean up all refuse left by the crop. Burn all weeds and rubbish, if any, in the fence rows and corners. Fall plough as this will help destroy eggs or insects harbored in the soil. These are preventive measures. When insects appear, start controlling at once.

New insecticides of great merit are now being developed. We list a few of these on pages 86, 87 and 88 of this catalogue.

WINTER STORAGE OF ROOT VEGETABLES

Root crops such as beet, carrot, parsnip, potatoes, rutabagas, salsify and turnip may be stored for winter use in either a root cellar, dark basement or in outdoor pits. In any case, the storage should be well drained and ventilated. Tops should always be removed. When storing in root cellar put in alternate layers of roots and sand; this will prevent shiveling. Storing in pits may be accomplished by making a shallow excavation 3 or 4 feet wide and 6 inches deep. Put a good layer of straw in this trench and over the sides. Pile the vegetables in a conical pile, the length depending upon the amount to be stored. Next cover the vegetables with one or two feet of straw and as the weather gets colder cover with sufficient soil to prevent freezing. Some ventilation is necessary and can be secured by leaving a slight space at the top with the straw exposed, or by inserting a drain tile or wooden ventilator. Ventilator should be provided with a cap to keep out the rain and with a screen to exclude rodents.

(Continued on page 90)

89

This is Pat Head who has worked with us 26 years. The mill is of the largest size and is equipped to suit our needs.



SEEDS

● Essential considerations at the beginning in the growing of a garden are: land with proper fertility, moisture, favorable climatic conditions and seeds. The character of the seed is of vital importance both to the amateur and the commercial grower. The grower wishes to be certain that the seed is viable, true to variety and unmixed, also that they are receiving an improved up to date variety or strain. These are important because seeds determine to a large extent both the quality and yield. Our seed crops are grown from select stock seeds which represent many years of careful breeding. Extreme care is used in all growing operations. Two experienced parties check and double check the putting up of the stock seed to be sent to the farms. Proper separations are given all of the seed fields so that there will be no cross pollination. Fields are rogued and any unwanted plants removed. The seeds are carefully harvested and properly tagged. Every lot is carefully checked by at least two people before milling. Mills, bins and elevators are thoroughly cleaned between varieties, every precaution possible used to guard against any mechanical mixture. At least two people check all lots of seeds before being packaged to see that they are properly labeled. We are sincere in our work and believe we are paid to be extremely careful. Seeds are tested for germination by one of the leading seed testing laboratories and checked for variety in our trial ground.

One of the leading European seedsmen has to say about prices and quality of seeds as follows: "No Seedsman can afford to go to the expense of producing a superior, highly bred strain, and then go out and sell it on the market in a price competition with the man who takes little or no pains to keep his stocks pure. That road leads to ruin sooner or later. If he feels compelled to meet prices with irreputable dealers, he should not attempt to waste any time or money in breeding up better stocks, and incidentally, he may not expect to secure and hold the better class of market garden trade."

We invite the planting of these seeds in comparison with those obtained from any other source.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

NOTICE: All seeds listed at these special market grower's prices are for delivery F.O.B. Rocky Ford, Colorado. Shipment to be made by express or freight at purchaser's expense. One pound lots may be ordered at the 10 pound rate providing your total order exceeds 10 pounds of items other than peas, beans, and corn. If any items are wanted by parcel post, add additional for the postage; your postmaster can tell you amount required.

TERMS: Cash with order as we cannot keep book accounts. Price increases would be necessary in this event and we feel that you should be charged only for the seed you buy and not be asked to help pay for credit losses. D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds we sell and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT

 BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

(Not prepaid)
10 lbs. 100 lbs.
or more or more
@ @

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington\$1.60 \$ 1.50

BEANS

Plentiful .....	.36	.31
Landreth Stringless Green Pod .....	.31	.26
New Stringless Green Pod....	.41	.36
Stringless Black Valentine...	.37	.32
Cherokee Wax .....	.40	.35
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.39	.34
Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	.43	.38
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima .....	.45	.40
Fordhook Bush Lima .....	.46	.41
Hopi Lima (Large) .....	.30	.25
Henderson Bush Lima.....	.38	.33
King of the Garden Lima....	.45	.40
Peerless Lima .....	.45	.40
Blue Lake Stringless Pole....	.43	.38
Kentucky Wonder Pole.....	.38	.33
White Kentucky Wonder Pole .....	.41	.36
Pinto .....	.25	.20

BEETS

		25 lbs. @
Crosby's Egyptian .....	.90	.85
Early Wonder or Boston		
Crosby .....	.90	.85
Perfected Detroit .....	.95	.90
Green Top Bunching .....	.95	.90
Detroit Dark Red .....	.95	.90

SWISS CHARD

Special Large White Ribbed,		
Dark Green Leaves.....	.70	.65
Lucullus .....	.70	.65

MANGEL WURZEL OR STOCK BEET

Danish Sludstrup80	.75
Giant Half Sugar Rose Top...	.80	.75

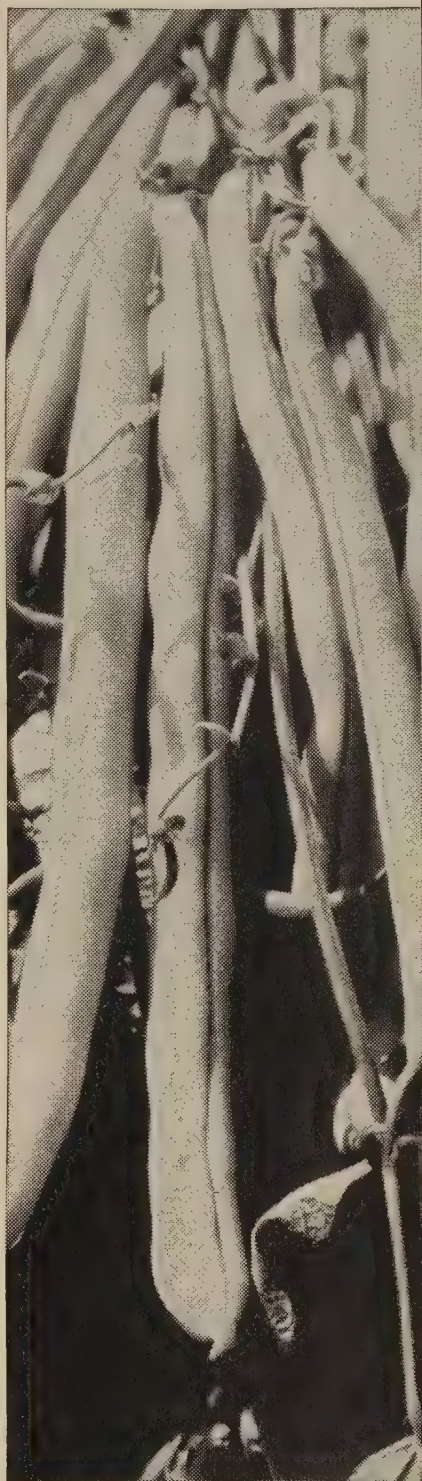
BROCCOLI

Green Sprouting	2.00	1.90
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CABBAGE

D. V. B.	3.30	3.20
Copenhagen Market	2.20	2.10
Charleston Wakefield	2.10	2.00
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	2.20	2.10
Golden Acre	2.25	2.15
Green Acre	2.35	2.25
Enkhuizen Glory	2.20	2.10
Ferry's Round Dutch	1.90	1.80
Marion Market (Yellows		
Resistant Copenhagen) ...	2.60	2.50
Danish Ballhead	2.40	2.30
Ferry's Hollander	3.20	3.10
Mammoth Red Rock	2.60	2.50
Penn State Ballhead	2.60	2.50
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8...	3.35	3.25

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by express or freight. If you wish seed sent by mail, please add postage.



SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

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 BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

(Not prepaid—
 10 lbs. 100 lbs.
 or more or more
 @ @

CARROT

Airliner	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.40
Chantenay, Red Cored	1.40	1.30
Danvers, Red Cored.....	1.40	1.30
Imperator	1.40	1.30
Morses Bunching	1.40	1.30
Nancy	1.60	1.50
Nantes Improved Coreless....	1.85	1.75
Streamliner	1.60	1.50

CAULIFLOWER (see page 21)

CELERY (see page 23)

CUCUMBER

A & C	1.60	1.50
Black Diamond Dark		
Green Tipped	1.15	1.05
Burrell's Earliest of All.....	1.10	1.00
Colorado	1.60	1.50
Cubit	1.85	1.75
Marketer	2.10	2.00
Producer	1.60	1.50
Straight-8	1.60	1.50
Taxpayer or Improved		
Early Fortune	1.35	1.25
Boston Pickling Improved....	1.15	1.05
Improved National Pickling..	1.20	1.10
Large National Pickling	1.20	1.10

SWEET CORN

Aristogold .....	.45	.40
Bantam Evergreen Hybrid ..	.40	.35
Earligold .....	.40	.35
Golden Cross Bantam .....	.40	.35
Seneca Golden Hybrid .....	.50	.45
Golden Bantam .....	.27	.23
Golden Rocket .....	.45	.40
Country Gentleman .....	.28	.24
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.27	.23

POP CORN

Purdue 31 Hybrid .....	.55	.50
South American .....	.23	.20

DILL

Mammoth .....	.80	.75
Short Swedish .....	.80	.75

EGG PLANT (see page 32)

ENDIVE (see page 33)

LETTUCE

Cornell or Imperial 456	3.85	3.75
Great Lakes	4.20	4.05
Imperial E-2	2.85	2.75
Imperial 847	2.65	2.55
Imperial 152	2.65	2.55
Imperial 44	2.65	2.55
New York No. 515	2.60	2.50
Black Seeded Simpson	1.35	1.25
Grand Rapids Tip Burn		
Resistant	1.35	1.25
Grand Rapids Forcing		
Washington Strain	1.35	1.25

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by express or freight. If you wish seed sent by mail, please add postage.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT

 BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

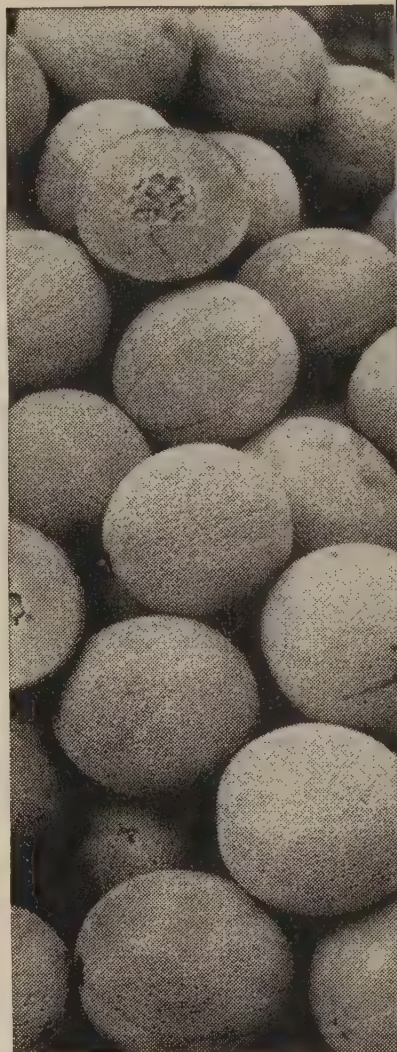
—Not prepaid—
10 lbs. 100 lbs.
or more or more
@ @

MUSTARD

Giant Southern Curled.....	\$0.60	\$0.50
Large Smooth Leaved.....	.45	.40

CANTALOUPE

Burrell's Gem	1.60	1.50
Burrell's Superfecto Stock Seed	1.60	1.50
Burrell's Superfecto No. 1 Seed	1.20	1.10
Eden Gem (Rocky Ford Green Flesh)	1.20	1.10
Hearts of Gold Stock Seed....	1.60	1.50
Hearts of Gold No. 1 Seed....	1.20	1.10
Hale's Best, Burrell's Jumbo Stock Seed	1.60	1.50
Hale's Best, Burrell's Jumbo No. 1 Seed.....	1.20	1.10
Improved H. B. No. 36 Stock Seed	1.60	1.50
Improved H. B. No. 36 No. 1 Seed	1.20	1.10
H. B. 936 Stock Seed.....	1.60	1.50
H. B. 936 No. 1 Seed.....	1.20	1.10
Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 Stock Seed.....	1.60	1.50
Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 No. 1 Seed.....	1.20	1.10
Purdue 44 Stock Seed.....	1.60	1.50
Purdue 44 No. 1 Seed.....	1.20	1.10
Mildew Resistant No. 5.....	1.60	1.50
Texas Resistant No. 1.....	1.60	1.50




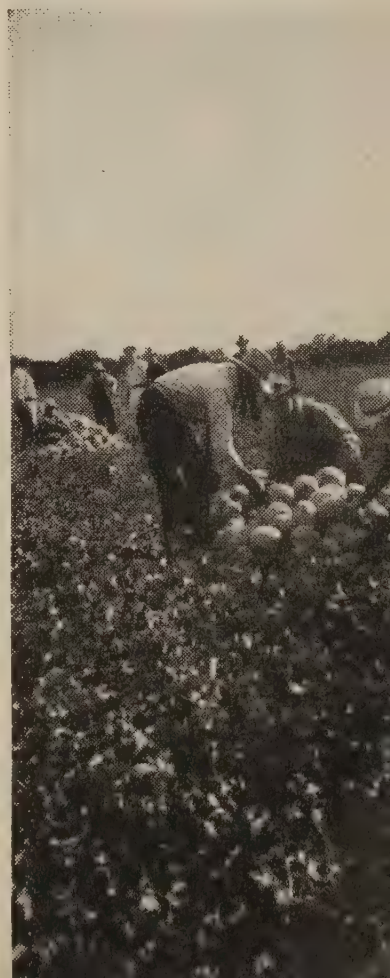
MUSKMELON

Banana	1.40	1.30
Bender's Surprise.....	1.40	1.30
Delicious (Early Bender)....	1.35	1.25
Honey Rock Stock Seed.....	1.60	1.50
Honey Rock No. 1 Seed.....	1.20	1.10
Iroquois	1.85	1.75
Pride of Wisconsin	1.35	1.25
Queen of Colorado Stock Seed	1.85	1.75
Queen of Colorado No. 1 Seed	1.35	1.25
Schoon's Hard-Shell Stock Seed	1.85	1.75
Schoon's Hard-Shell No. 1 Seed	1.35	1.25

WHITE MELONS

Honey Dew—Green Meated...	1.60	1.50
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F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by express or freight. If you wish seed sent by mail, please add postage. 



SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT

BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.



(Not prepaid—
10 lbs. 100 lbs.
or more or more
@ @

WATERMELON

Blacklee Stock Seed.....	\$ 4.15	\$ 4.00
Blacklee No. 1 Seed.....	2.45	2.35
Burrell's Grey Stock Seed.....	4.15	4.00
Burrell's Grey No. 1 Seed.....	2.45	2.35
Burrell's Red Heart Watson Stock Seed	4.15	4.00
Burrell's Red Heart Watson..	2.45	2.35
Dixie Queen Stock Seed.....	4.15	4.00
Dixie Queen No. 1 Seed.....	2.45	2.35
Darlington Stock Seed.....	6.65	6.50
Darlington No. 1 Seed.....	4.15	4.00
Florida Giant (Cannon Ball) Stock Seed	4.15	4.00
Florida Giant (Cannon Ball) No. 1 Seed	2.45	2.35
Klondike, Early Black Seeded	2.45	2.35
Klondike Striped Blue Ribbon Stock Seed	4.15	4.00
Klondike Striped Blue Ribbon No. 1 Seed	2.45	2.35
Burrell's Klondike	2.45	2.35
Kleckley Sweet, Burrell's Im- proved Stock Seed.....	3.30	3.20
Kleckley Sweet, Burrell's Im- proved No. 1 Seed.....	1.85	1.75
Winter Queen, Black Seeded.	1.35	1.25
Blacklee, Southern Grown ...	2.40	2.30
Blue Watson, Southern Grown	1.20	1.10
Dixie Queen, Southern Grown	2.00	1.90
Dixie Queen No. 110 (Wilt Resistant)	3.10	3.00
Darlington (New) Southern Grown	3.10	3.00
Florida Giant (Cannon Ball) Southern Grown	1.85	1.75
Kleckley No. 6.....	1.35	1.25
Klondike R. 7.....	1.60	1.50

OKRA

Clemson Spineless .....	.60	.55
Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific .....	.60	.55
Louisiana Dark Green.....	.60	.55

ONION

Burrell's Yellow Valencia....	9.25	9.00
Brigham Yellow Globe.....	2.90	2.80
Early Yellow Globe	3.10	3.00
Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6	9.25	9.00
Sweet Spanish Utah Strain...	4.15	4.00
Southport Red Globe.....	3.10	3.00
Southport White Globe	4.15	4.00
Texas Early Grano	3.35	3.25
White Grano	4.40	4.25
White Portugal or Silver Skin	3.75	3.65
White Sweet Spanish Jumbo..	8.25	8.00
White Sweet Spanish Utah Strain	4.65	4.50

PARSNIP

Ideal Hollow Crown60	.55
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PARSLEY

Evergreen80	.75
Triple Curled80	.75

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by ex-
press or freight. If you wish seed sent by
mail, please add postage. 📬

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT

 BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

(Not prepaid—
10 lbs. 100 lbs.
or more or more
@ @

PEAS

Alaska	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.19
Laxton's Progress .....	.31	.26
Little Marvel .....	.31	.26
Asgrow No. 40 .....	.31	.26
Morse's 60—(Wilt Resistant) ..	.30	.25
Teton .....	.30	.25

PEPPER (see page 62)

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field	1.10	1.00
Green Striped Cushaw	1.25	1.15
King of Mammoth	1.25	1.15
Large Sweet Cheese.....	1.10	1.00
Small Sugar	1.10	1.00
Winter Luxury	1.15	1.05

RADISH

Comet .....	.80	.75
Crimson Giant .....	.70	.65
Early Scarlet Globe (Short Top) .....	.75	.70
Early Scarlet Globe (Medium Top)70	.65
Icicle70	.65

SALSIFY


Mammoth Sandwich Island...	3.10	3.00
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SPINACH

Bloodsdales Long Standing...	.45	.40
Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved) ..	.45	.40
New Zealand60	.55

SQUASH

Butternut	2.50	2.40
Cocozelle	1.25	1.15
Zucchini Black	1.25	1.15
Dwarf Summer Crookneck...	1.10	1.00
Early Prolific Straight Neck..	1.10	1.00
Early White Bush Scallop....	1.10	1.00
Table Queen or Des Moines (Green)	1.25	1.15
Hubbard, Chicago Wartyed....	1.35	1.25
Hubbard, Improved Green....	1.35	1.25
Hubbard, Blue	1.40	1.30

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by express or freight. If you wish seed sent by mail, please add postage. 



SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

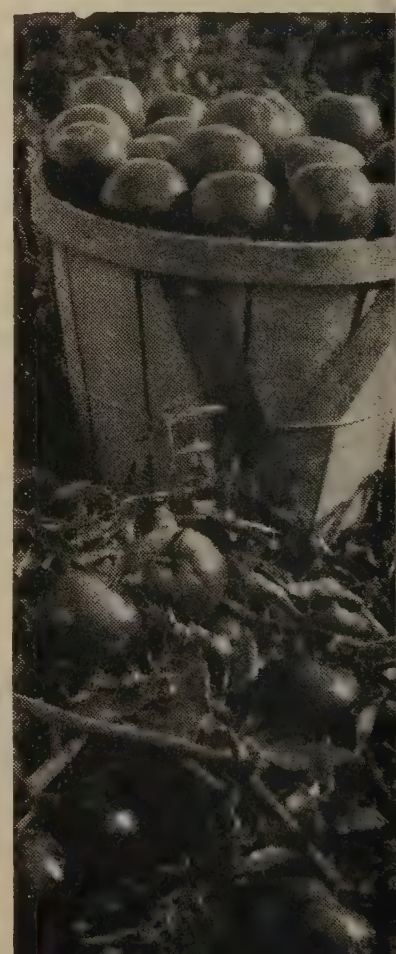
DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT

BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

—Not prepaid—
10 lbs. 100 lbs.
or more or more
@ @

TOMATO

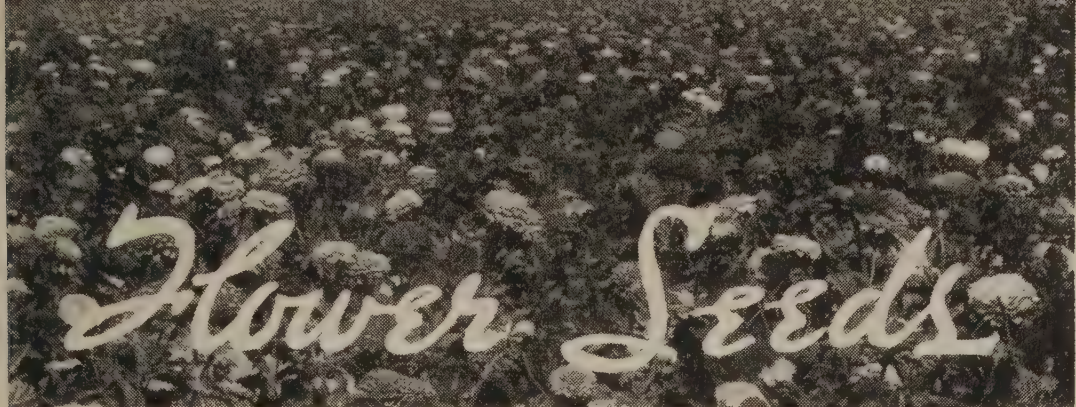
Bounty	\$ 5.60	\$ 5.30
Bonny Best, Burrell's Special, Selection	8.25	8.00
Bonny Best, Standard	5.25	5.00
Canner's Jewell, Burrell's Special Selection	8.25	8.00
Canner's Jewell Standard.....	5.25	5.00
Early Market	6.25	6.00
Early Jersey	5.30	5.00
Earliana No. 498 Burrell's Special Selection	8.25	8.00
Earliana No. 498 Standard....	5.25	5.00
Firesteel Special	8.25	8.00
Firesteel Standard	5.25	5.00
Grothen's Globe	8.25	8.00
Gulf State Market, Burrell's Special Selection	8.25	8.00
Marbon, Burrell's Special Selection	8.25	8.00
Marbon Standard	5.25	5.00
Meaty Marglobe	5.60	5.30
Norton Wilt Resistant Stone Special	8.25	8.00
Norton Wilt Resistant Stone..	4.15	4.00
Pearson, Improved Burrell's Special Selection	10.25	10.00
Pearson, Improved Standard..	6.65	6.50
Pritchard	5.60	5.30
Rutger's Burrell's Special Selection	9.00	8.75
Rutger's Standard	5.25	5.00
Sioux	(see page 81)	



TURNIP

		25 lbs. @
Purple Top White Globe.....	.85	.80
Rutabaga-American Purple Top	1.10	1.00
Seven Top .....	.40	.35

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by express or freight. If you wish seed sent by mail, please add postage. 📧



We offer on the following pages a list of worthwhile flowers of the sorts that are grown from seed. You will enjoy a flower garden. Plant one.

The following symbols are used in connection with each item:

A—Annual: The plants live and bloom one season only.

B—Biennial: The plants live two seasons, often blooming only the second year.

P—Perennial: The plants usually live from year to year.

H—Hardy: Plants that are easily grown and resist average seasonal extremes of temperature.

H-H—Half-Hardy.

T—Tender.

Approximate height of each plant is also given.

FLOWERS BEST ADAPTED TO VARIOUS USES

For Cut Flowers

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)
Aster
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Delphinium
Dianthus
Digitalis
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Lupin
Marigold
Matricaria
Nasturtium
Poppy, Iceland
Shasta Daisy
Stock
Sweet Peas
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
Petunia
Stock
Sweet Peas
Sweet William

For Window Boxes

Antirrhinum
Candytuft
Geranium
Morning Glory
Nasturtium
Pansy

Petunia
Phlox
Verbena

For Rock Gardens

Ageratum
Alyssum
Brachycome
(Swan River Daisy)
Carnation
Campanula
Candytuft
Columbine
Dianthus
Gilia
Gypsophila
Phlox
Poppy, Iceland
Portulaca
Rock Garden Perennials Mixed
Verbena

For Partial Shade

Ageratum
Balsam
Campanula
Centaurea
Clarkia
Columbine
Digitalis (Fox Glove)
Gödetia
Lupin
Pansy
Sweet William

For Withstanding Drought

Ageratum
Alyssum
Brachycome
Candytuft
Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Cosmos

Four o'clock
Hollyhock
Petunia
Portulaca
Verbena
Zinnia

For Climbing

Cypress Vine
Morning Glory
Sweet Peas

Perennials and Biennials

Alyssum Saxatile (P)
Candytuft Ibeis
Sempevirens (P)
Canterbury Bells (B)
Carnation (TP)
Chrysanthemum Max.
(Shasta Daisy) (P)
Columbine (P)
Coreopsis Double
Sunburst (P)
Delphinium (Hardy
Larkspur) (P)
Dianthus Plumarius
(P)
Digitalis (Foxglove)
(P)
Geranium (TP)
Gypsophila
Paniculata (P)
Hollyhock (P)
Linum (Perennial
Flax (P)
Lupins Russell (P)
Matricaria (Fever-
few) (P)
Poppy, Iceland (P)
Rock Garden Perennials Mixed (P)
Sweet Williams (P)
Verbena (TP) usually grown as annual.

Plants, other than climbers, given as being 3 feet or more in height, may be used as backgrounds; 2 to 3 feet for borders; 10 to 20 inches for bedding and borders; less than 10 inches for edgings.

ASTER WILT RESISTANT STRAINS

Good news for all who have had trouble in growing Asters, is that D. D. T. Dust, the new insecticide, will kill leaf hoppers, which transmit the yellow disease, for which has hitherto been no reliable treatment. Occasional spraying or dusting with this lasting insecticide should protect your Asters from infection, which is the chief enemy of these beautiful flowers in section where the wilt disease is not established in the soil. Wilt resistant varieties are resistant only to wilt, but in general are more vigorous and less susceptible to other infections.

● Culture A B, D, or E, — F, page 119

Asters **Giant Improved Crego Wilt Resistant—Mixed.** These are fully double and very large. Long petals are curled and twisted as though the flower had been whirled. The sturdy plants grow about 24 inches tall, the stems are long. Crego Asters are among the most desired.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

Asters **Ostrich Plume or Ostrich Feather Wilt Resistant—Mixed.** Produces very large blooms, petals curled and twisted; outer petals recurved so that a large bouquet of them resembles ostrich plumes, hence the name. This is our favorite sort, height 24 inches, flowers 4 to 5 inches across.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

Asters **Giant Branching Wilt Resistant—Mixed.** These are a few days later than Crego, the petals incurved and stems long. In the garden the clear bright colors are exceptional. The branching habit is accompanied by vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. When cut and properly cared for, the blooms will keep beautifully 10 days or more.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

Ageratum Blue Ball Improved (Floss Flower) (HA-5 in.) Extra dwarf and compact, profuse blooming plants with fluffy flowers, dense heads throughout the summer and fall. Excellent for borders, edgings, rock gardens, small beds and also make nice indoor pot-plants. Ageratum does well in sun or half shade in any good soil.

● Culture ABE page 119

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00)

Alyssum **Carpet of Snow.** (HA-6 in.) A favorite little annual because of its fragrance and abundance of bloom. Grows only 6 inches high, yet one plant will cover a space 12 to 20 inches in diameter and be a mass of the purest white from early summer until frost. One of the finest plants for beds, borders and rock-work.

● Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60c) (oz., \$1.00)

Alyssum Saxatile (Basket of Gold) (Perennial 9 to 12 inches). Dense heads of golden yellow flowers, so profusely borne as to hide the plants. Blooms early spring. Charming dwarf plants for rock gardens and edgings. Does well in dry, sunny locations.

● Culture BDE—H page 119

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00)

Balsam **Double Camelia Flowered Mixed** (Lady's Slipper) (HA-18 in.). The bushy plants are heavily laden with double blossoms borne on short stems. If the leaves hide the blossoms as they sometimes do, they may be trimmed back. Plants require plenty of moisture and will do well in semi-shade; will stand transplanting.

● Culture ABDE—GH page 119

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c) (oz., 90c)

Brachycome Swan River Daisy (HA-10 in.) Dwarf plants with lacy foliage covered with daisy like bloom. Blooms nearly all summer. Fine for edging, rock gardens or pots. Mixed colors. Blue, rose, dark violet, white and white with red starred center.

● Culture ABDE—H page 119

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 70c)



1 and 2. Asters growing for seed on our Cortez Colorado farms.

3. Calendula is one of the best annuals for the garden or greenhouse. New sorts are greatly improved.



Calendula

(Scotch Marigold or Pot Marigold)
(HA-18 in.)

One of the easiest flowers to grow, quite showy, free blooming, and desirable for cutting. Produces fine effects in beds or border, blooms throughout the season if flowers are kept picked. The new types have been glorified by modern plant breeding methods which have increased the size, purified colors, and improved the form.



One of our fields of Mixed Calendula.

BALL'S GOLD—Pure gold.

BALL'S MASTERPIECE — Extra long stemmed, deep orange with brown center.

BALL'S ORANGE — Immense double flowers of brilliant glistening orange.

BALL'S SUPREME — Cadmium orange with dark center.

CAMPFIRE — Large double orange flowers overlaid with a distinct scarlet sheen. Stems exceptionally strong. Improvement over Sensation.

ORANGE KING — Outer petals slightly imbricated while the centers are incurved. A glowing orange.

ORANGE SHAGGY — Petals long and deeply fringed with a shaggy appearance of some chrysanthemums. Deep orange shading to slightly lighter orange at center of bloom.

● Culture ABDE—FG page 119

Price of any above Calendula
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 35c) (½ oz., 60c)

Calendula Mixed All of the above and more. Extra fine.
(Pkt., 10c) (½ oz., 30c) (oz., 50c)

Calendula Trial Ground Mixed Suitable for fall planting and is somewhat more heat resistant than other varieties.
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c) (½ oz., 80c)

Calliopsis Tall Alldouble Mixed (HA-3 ft.) A definitely better strain of Calliopsis. The double and semi-double flowers in brilliant combinations of yellow and mahogany present a showy midsummer garden. Flowers, 1 to 1½ in. across, suitable for bouquets.
● Culture A page 119
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 35c) (½ oz., 60c)

Canna Large Flowering Mixed. (HP-3 ft.) Produces plants of luxuriant growth with gladiolus like flowers of the most brilliant colors. They will bloom freely the first year from seed started about the middle of April. Before planting file through the shell at one end of the seed and soak in warm water over night. When plants are up to the second leaf, transplant singly into pots. Set out in the garden after all danger of frost is past; roots may be kept in a cellar over winter.
● Culture DE—G page 119
(Pkt., 20c) (¼ oz., 75c)

Canterbury Bells Annual (Campanula) **Liberty Bell.** (HA-2 ft.) An annual sort that has proven to be one of the most popular novelties. Bell-like flowers are intense violet blue in color. Flowers in less than six months from time planted, continuous blooming until frost. Plants have some 6 to 8 spikes of flowers. 1934 Winner of Award of Merit "All America" selections.
● Culture BC—FGH page 119
(Pkt., 15c) (⅛ oz., 50c) (¼ oz., 85c)

Canterbury Bells Biennial, Medium Mixed. (HB-2½ ft.) The branching plants are heavily laden with large bell-like flowers. Colors white, various shades of blue and some pink.
● Culture BC—FH page 119
(Pkt., 10c) (⅛ oz., 50c) (¼ oz., 85c)

Candytuft *Iberis Sempervirens*. (Perennial 12 inches.) Admirably adapted for permanent front rows of borders or for low clumps or beds and in rock gardens. Completely covered with heads of white flowers in spring.

● Culture ABDE—FG—page 119

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 80c)

Candytuft Giant Hyacinth White. (HA-1 ft.) The finest white candytuft. Immense pure white spikes resembling well formed hyacinths.

● Culture ABDE—FG page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/4 oz., 45c) (1/2 oz., 80c)

Candytuft Umbellata Mixed. (HA-1 ft.) A handsome compact flowering border plant desirable for massing in beds and for cutting. Flowers in umbrella form.

● Culture ABDE—FG page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/2 oz., 50c)

Carnation Double Mixed (TP-18 in.) Flowers do not grow as large from seed as from cuttings, but are more fragrant. The long blue-green stems are stiff and slender; flowers double with thin waxy petals.

● Culture ABDE—GH page 119

(Pkt., 15c) (1/8 oz., 75c) (1/4 oz., \$1.25)

Centaurea Blue Boy (Double Cornflower) (HA-2 ft.) The true cornflower, blue shade, in favor for garden and cutting.

● Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/4 oz., 45c) (1/2 oz., 75c)

Centaurea Cyanus Mixed (Bachelor's Button) (HA-2 ft.) The true old fashioned Bachelor's Button of your grandmother's garden.

● Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/4 oz., 35c) (1/2 oz., 60c)

Centaurea Imperialis Mixed (Sweet Sultan) (HA-2 1/2 ft.) The flowers are large, sweet-scented and borne in great abundance on long, graceful stems; valuable for cutting.

● Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/4 oz., 35c) (1/2 oz., 60c)

Chrysanthemum Coronarium Double Mixed. (HA-4 ft.) Annual summer chrysanthemums are of easiest culture, doing best in heavy soil. Plants bloom profusely during the summer and fall where summers are not too hot. Showy in the garden, fine for cutting. Double blooms, button shaped, 1 1/2 inches across, white and shades of yellow.

● Culture ADE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/4 oz., 30c) (1/2 oz., 50c)

Chrysanthemum Max. Shasta Daisy (See Shasta Daisy.)

Clarkia Finest Double Mixed. (HA-2 ft.) Clarkia is one of the easiest grown annuals developing to perfection in a cool climate. Plants grow quickly and are in full bloom from 5 to 6 weeks after sowing. A fine garden flower and excellent for cutting. Does well in semi-shade.

● Culture ABDE—GH—page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/4 oz., 45c) (1/2 oz., 80c)



Columbine Long-Spurred

Columbine Long-Spurred Blue Shades (P. - 3 ft.)

Said to be the finest strain in existence. The result of years of selecting. Huge flowers on plants 3 feet or more in height. Especially desirable for cutting and does well in semi-shade.

● Culture C—F page 119

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c) (1/8 oz., \$1.00)

Columbine Long-Spurred Hybrid Mixed (Aquilegia) Mixed. (HP-2 1/2 ft.)

Plants look frail but are strong and hardy and will thrive in most situations, preferring partial shade and considerable moisture.

● Culture C—F page 119

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 70c) (1/8 oz., \$1.25)

Cosmos

Sensation Early Flowering. (HA-4 ft.) This early improved type in our seed fields produced mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches across with widely fluted florets. Flowers about 10 weeks from seed and continuous until killing frost. Plants strong, vigorous growing and so free with their favors that they should not be spared from any garden. This type makes a splendid cut flower and magnificent exhibition blooms can be produced by disbudding. **MIXED**—includes white and various tones of pink and some red.

● Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/8 oz., 45c) (1/2 oz., \$1.50)

Cosmos

Klondike Orange Flare. (HA-3 1/2 ft.) A distinctive and striking golden orange flower. Fine for cutting. Plants bushy and make a fine background for the flower garden. Seeds germinate when the ground becomes warm. Gold Medal Winner 1935, "All America" Selections.

● Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/4 oz., 35c) (1/2 oz., 60c)



Sensation Early Flowering Mixed Cosmos. Mesa Verde may be seen in the distance.

Coreopsis **Double Sunburst** (H. Perennial 3 ft.) One of the easiest grown plants. Blooms profusely from May until autumn if flowers not allowed to go to seed. Flowers first year if seed sown early. Showy in border and fine for cutting. Avoid shade. Flowers about 80 per cent double, long keeping, 1½ to 2 inches across, golden yellow.

● Culture BDE—GH page 119
(Pkt., 15c) (⅛ oz., 40c)

Cypress Vine **Finest Mixed (Ipomea Quamoclit).** (HA-8 ft.) A rapidly growing climber with fern-like foliage and graceful star-shaped flowers. Soak seed in warm water before sowing.

● Culture ABDE—GH page 119
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 40c) (½ oz., 75c)

Delphinium **Perennial Hardy Larkspur** are among the most beautiful and popular for garden display and cutting. The massive, colorful spikes are not excelled by any other flower. Bloom in June but if spikes are not allowed to go to seed, usually three crops of flowers will be produced. Blooms first year if sown early. Keep well watered after blooming to prolong life of plants.

● Culture BDE—F page 119

Delphinium **Belladonna Improved.** (HP-3 to 4 ft.) Clear light blue, large flowered and a strong grower. The finest strain of Belladonna on the market. Prized for cutting and backgrounds.

(Pkt., 15c) (1/16 oz., 50c) (⅛ oz., 85c)

Delphinium **Bellamosum Improved.** (HP-3 to 4 ft.) Clear large deep blue flowers uniform in colors. Fine for cutting and garden display.

(Pkt., 15c) (1/16 oz., 50c) (⅛ oz., 85c)

Digitalis **Shirley Mixed (Foxglove.)** (H. biennial 4 ft.) Large bell-shaped flowers in a wide range of beautiful colors from white and shell pink to deep rose, many delightfully spotted with crimson and maroon, borne on enormous spikes sometimes exceeding 3 ft. in length. Do well in partial shade. Sow seed each year for best display. Should be in a well drained location and protected with leaves or similar in sub-zero temperatures, as crowns remain green all winter.

● Culture BDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 15c) (⅛ oz., 60c) (¼ oz., \$1.00)

103

Digitalis (Foxglove)





Dianthus Plumarius.

Dianthus **Plumarius Double Mixed.** (H perennial 1¾ ft.) The favorite Grass or Clove Pinks. Brilliantly colored flowers for perennial beds, borders, rock gardens, and cutting. This is the fragrant fringed old-fashioned pink.

• Culture BDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 15c) (¼ oz., 50c) (½ oz., 85c)

Dianthus **Double Mixed (Pinks).** (HA-12 in.) Few flowers can equal this in beauty and profusion of blooms. Gay blossoms on strong stems come in a variety of colors, their stripes and markings making them especially attractive. Easy to grow and suitable for cutting.

• Culture ABDE—GH page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 40c) (½ oz., 70c)

Eschscholtzia **California Poppy.** (HA-12 in.) State flower of California. When planted in beds it is a brilliant mass of blooms all summer. Plants grow in tufts and the blue green foliage is very lacy, flowers a rich golden yellow.

• Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 5c) (¼ oz., 30c) (½ oz., 50c)

Eschscholtzia **Sunset Mixture.** A mixture of all colors known to California Poppies.

• Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 75c)

Gaillardia **Double Best Mixed (Blanket Flower).** (HA-2 ft.) The large double flowers are made up of numerous tubular or quilled petals. Very attractive.

• Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 40c) (½ oz., 70c)

Geranium **Zonale Mixed.** (TP-2 ft.) An excellent mixture of the largest and finest varieties. Geraniums are interesting plants to raise from seed as there is always a chance of securing something new and desirable. In fact propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Geraniums bloom better in small pots with the soil kept not too moist.

• Culture C—F page 119

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c) (½ oz., \$1.00)

Godetia **(Satin Flower) Half Dwarf Mixed.** (HA-1 ft.) Attractive bush plants with masses of large colorful flowers. Blooms during the summer and fall; suited for beds, border and cutting. Thrives best in cool, moist and half shady situations.

• Culture ABDE page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 35c) (½ oz., 60c)

Gilia **(Leptosiphon).** (HA-1 ft.) These charming little plants are exceptionally well suited to planting in rock gardens. Fine feathery foliage and globular heads of bloom about 1 in. across, daintily perfumed.

BUNCH OF LILAC—Lavender blue.

WHITE SWAN—Snowy white.

MIXED—Exceedingly graceful, early flowers.

• Culture ABDE—GH page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c)

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). (HA-2 ft.) Elegant star shaped white flowers charming for massing with bouquets.

● Culture A—F page 119

(Pkt. 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c)

Gypsophila Paniculata Double White. (HP-3 ft.) Superior to the older hardy sorts, producing tiny double rose shaped flowers. Gives a mist like appearance in bouquets. Still unfixed but has a good portion of doubles.

● Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 25c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00)

Hollyhock Chaters Best Mixed. (HP-5 ft.) This tall stately flower should be used as a background for other flowers in your garden. Try planting a row along the back fence. Our mixture contains a beautiful range of colors. Rust seldom bothers young plants, making advisable sowing seed each year even though perennial.

● Culture BDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c)



One of Our Seed Fields Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed.

Larkspur Giant Imperial Base Branching

(HA-4 ft.) These are ideal for cut flowers, the flower stems 3 to 4 feet long branch from the base of the plants. Spikes often grow more than 3 feet in length with as many as 25 to 30 double flowers on a spike open at one time.

Can be sown outdoors in the fall just before ground freezes or very early in the spring for early spring flowering. Larkspur must be grown cool.

● Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

Linum Perenne Sibiricum Blue (Perennial Flax) (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.)

Blooms profusely from May until August. Has dainty sky-blue flowers on graceful arching stems. Succeeds in ordinary soil and sunny location for permanent beds and border.

● Culture C page 119

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c)

Lupines Russell (Perennial 3 ft.) Enlarged florets furnish denser and bigger spikes of most extraordinary colors—blues, pinks, reds, yellows, purples, and other self-colors, also beautiful bicolors such as have never before been seen in Lupines. Flower in four months from sowing. Sow seed where plants are to remain, preferably a semi-shaded spot.

● Culture ABDE page 119

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 70c)



**No. 1 Marigold
Mission Giants**



**No. 3 Harmony
Marigold**

Marigold Harmony (HA-12 to 18 inches.) A remarkable new sort which differs from others of the Dwarf type in shape, habit, and color. The cuplike centers are fluted and in form suggest a Scabiosa. Begins blooming earlier than most. Form great balls of beautiful foliage covered with hundreds of dark red and golden flowers. 4 months of wonderful foliage and flowers. Plant Harmony for borders and thin them to 10 inches apart or if in a large plot, space 20x20 inches.

● Culture ABDE—G page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (3 pkts., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 70c)

Marigold Miniature Gem Mixture (HA-9 in.) A special blend of unusual colors including Spry. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across, and completely cover the tiny plants which come into bloom less than 9 weeks from seed and continue until frost. One of the classiest border plants in the catalog.

● Culture ABDE—G page 119

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

Marigold Mission Giants Mixed (HA-2 ft.) A new Marigold of exceptional merit. Plants vigorous growing, base branching, and produce 8 to 12 stems, excellent cutting length; 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and are almost a perfect ball. We prefer this to other marigolds of the large type.

● Culture ABDE—G page 119

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 55c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00)

Marvel of Peru (Four O'Clock) Mixed. (HA-2 ft.)
An old fashioned favorite. It is one of the easiest grown. Plants are bushy and covered all summer with showy very fragrant blossoms.

● Culture A—G page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c)

Matricaria Capensis Alba Plenissima (Feverfew)
(H Perennial 2 ft.) Easily grown in any good soil, succeeding even in semi-shade. Showy plants bloom first season. Neat, small, button-like double white flowers, well adapted to borders, beds and cutting.

● Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (⅓ oz., 40c)



Morning Glory Colorado Heavenly Blue
(HA-10 ft.) Flowers measure from 3½ to 4 inches across. In color they are very dark sky blue with white throat. They are profuse bloomers and during the long season the vines are a mass of beautiful blooms. Plants may be transplanted when young.

● Culture ADE—GH page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)

Cornell (HA-10 ft.) Our own introduction. Reproduces the colors of Cornell University. Giant carnelian red flowers with pure white border. The same size and resembles Scarlett O'Hara very closely but thought by some to be more beautiful because of the contrasting white border.

● Culture ADE—GH page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c) (½ oz., 80c)

Morning Glory

Pearly Gates (HA-10 ft.) Silver

Medal winner "All-America" Selections. Lovely lustrous white, the size of Heavenly Blue.

- Culture ADE—GH page 119
(Pkt., 15c) (1/4 oz., 50c)
(1/2 oz., 85c)

Morning Glory Scarlett O'Hara

(HA-10 ft.) Gold Medal Winner "All America" trials 1939. Face of the flower bright rosy red. Broad veins radiating from the throat form a five-pointed star and are brilliantly colored with a tone approaching scarlet. Color carried well down into the throat. Flowers large, 3 1/2 inches across.

- Culture ADE—GH page 119
(Pkt., 15c) (1/4 oz., 50c)
(1/2 oz., 85c)

Nasturtium Semi Double Gleam. (HA-15 in. tall or 3 ft. trailing.)

The Gleam Nasturtiums are semi-double and sweet scented. The fragrant blooms are carried on long stems well above the leaves; they make excellent cut flowers. The plant forms a vigorous large bush and throws out runners averaging 18 inches. When in full bloom the entire plant including the runners are a blaze of color.

NASTURTIIUM GOLDEN GLEAM,

Golden Yellow

NASTURTIIUM SCARLET GLEAM,

Fiery Scarlet

NASTURTIIUM INDIAN CHIEF

Brilliant Scarlet

NASTURTIIUM GLORIOUS GLEAM,

HYBRID'S MIXED

- Culture A—G page 119

Any of above Nasturtium
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c)
(1/4 lb., \$1.00)

Nasturtium Golden Gleam

Nemesia Dwarf Mixed, Splendid Colors. (HA-9 in.) Makes pleasing masses of low growth for foreground, beds and edging. The orchid like flowers, which are often 3/4 of an inch across, are varied in color, ranging from rose, yellow, orange and blue. Does not thrive in hot dry weather, and should be started early for transplanting.

- Culture DE—H page 119
(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c) (1/8 oz., \$1.00)

Pansy (HA-8 in.) To succeed with pansies only the best seed should be sown. Have the bed where it will not receive the full heat of the sun. The east or north side of the house is generally a good location. Seed sown in the house or hotbed between January and April or in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring will give flowers all summer and fall. For early spring blooms and for the largest and finest flowers sow between July and September and protect during the winter.

● Culture C—July to September page 119

Pansy Geneva Super Giant Mixed.

The flowers are gigantic size, round and exhibit shades previously unknown to this family. We know of no strain superior to this. They bloom early in the spring, and continue to flower until late fall.

(Pkt., 20c) (1/32 oz., 60c) (1/16 oz., \$1.10) (1/8 oz., \$2.00)

Pansy Jumbo Mastodon. Have been known to produce flowers up to 5 inches in diameter. Wide range of colors in this mixture. Fine for cutting and forcing.

(Pkt., 50c) (1/32 oz., 85c) (1/16 oz., \$1.50) (1/8 oz., \$2.75)

Petunia (HA) Petunias are among the most popular annuals because of their ease of cultivation and freedom of blooming. They will stand drought and will give a constant supply of flowers from June to October.

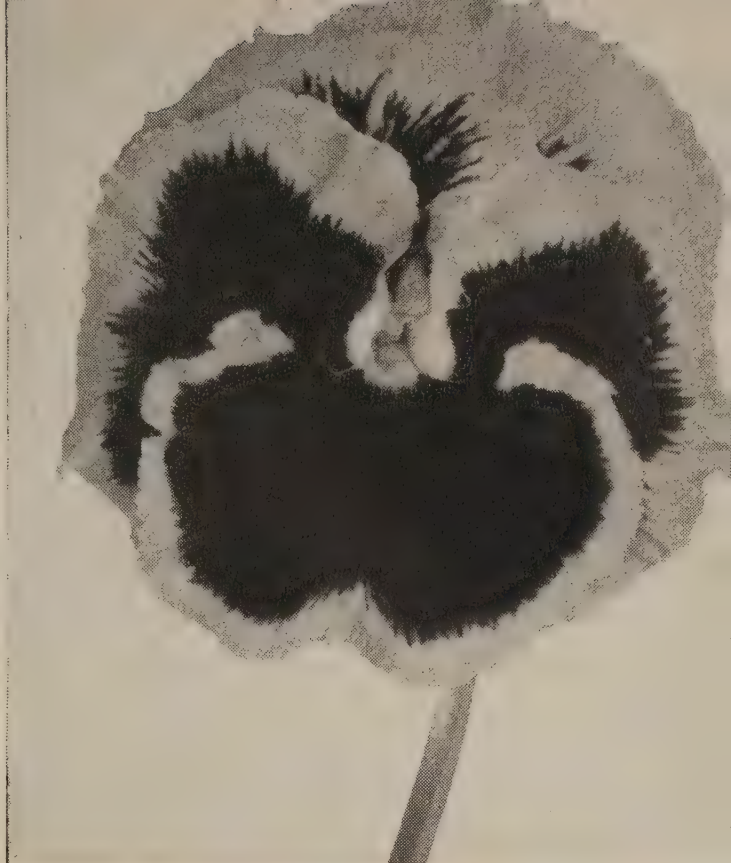
Petunia Ruffled Little Giants Mixed (HA 12 in.) The greatest innovation in the Petunia family during the past 25 years. Plant small, compact, mound type; completely covered with blooms over a longer season than most Petunias. Wonderful for garden and for pots.

Flowers: medium sized, well ruffled and waved, deep-throated and produced in almost every shade and combination of marking known to Petunia.

● Culture DE—F page 119

(Pkt., 250 seeds, 25c) (500 seeds, 45c)

Petunia—Ruffled Little Giant





Petunia—Dwarf Giants of California Mixed.

Petunia Dwarf Giants of California Mixed. The giant sized flowers are of great beauty and luxuriance, including ruffled and deep throated sorts in the endless variety of colors.

● Culture DE—F page 119

(Pkt., 250 seeds, 50c) (500 seeds, 90c)

Petunia New Nana Compacta Mixed. (8 to 10 in.) We strongly recommend this improved strain for use wherever Petunias are needed—in pots, window boxes, borders, beds, and they are even suitable for rock gardens. Plants form a perfect ball

Petunia Hybrida.

effect. It is a well balanced mixture of colors representing deep rose, rose pink, pink, pale pink, crimson, white and striped effects in all of these colors.

● Culture DE—F page 119

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c)

(1/8 oz., \$1.00)

Petunia Howard's Star, Improved. (HA-2 ft.)

Produces a profusion of crimson-maroon flowers with a distinct five pointed white star. A unique, and what we believe to be one of the most attractive of the more easily grown sorts.

● Culture ADE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/8 oz., \$1.00)

Petunia Hybrida Fine

Mixed Bedding Petunia (2 ft). Fine bushy plants that are of great value for massing in beds. While the single flowers are not particularly large, their great number makes a gorgeous showing.

● Culture ADE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/8 oz., 75c)

(1/4 oz., \$1.25)



Portulaca (Rose Moss) Double Mixed (HA-6 in.) Will thrive

in a dry sunny spot, where most other plants would die of thirst. Sow in the garden as soon as it becomes warm and enjoy a dazzling display of beauty from July until frost. Can be transplanted while in full bloom. While not entirely fixed will produce a large percent of doubles.

● Culture AD—GH page 119

(Pkt., 15c) (1/16 oz., 50c) (1/8 oz., 90c)

Phlox Gigantea Salmon

Glory (HA-10 in.) Silver Medal Winner "All America" Selection 1939. The individual florets are gigantic for Phlox and measuring with ordinary culture from 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter. Color is pure salmon pink with a distinct creamy white eye. This combination with its clear, clean, crisp appearance, makes one of the most beautiful color combinations imaginable.

• Culture A—G page 119
(Pkt., 20c) (⅛ oz., \$1.00)

Phlox Gigantea Mixed

Art Shades (HA-10 in.) For variety and combination of bright fresh colors Phlox are unequalled. They flower freely during the entire summer. You will be pleased with them in your garden border and for edgings and massings nothing can surpass them. Sow seed where plants are to grow; resent transplanting.

• Culture A—G page 119
(Pkt., 20c) (⅛ oz., \$1.00) (¼ oz., \$1.75)

Poppy What a riot of color poppies bring to a garden; almost every shade of the rainbow is represented.

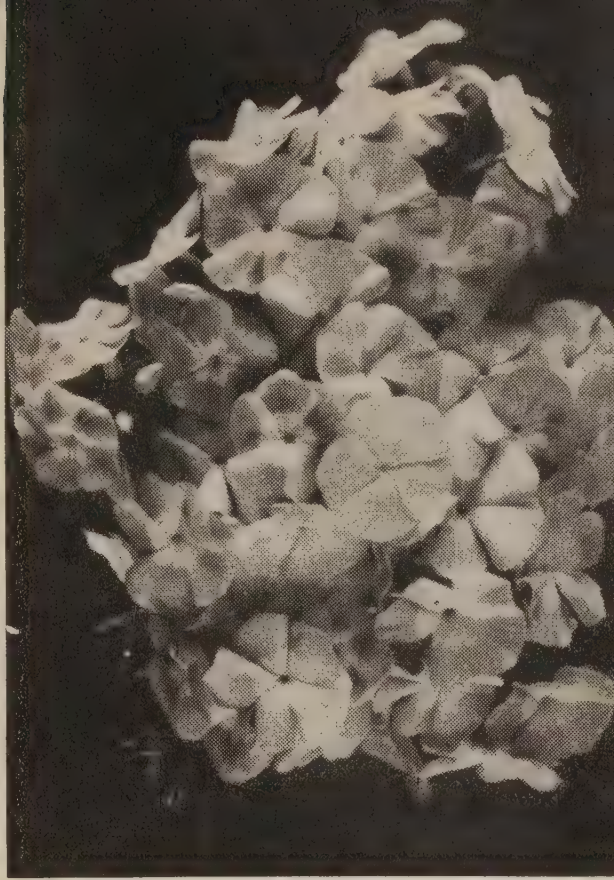
SHIRLEY FLOWERED SINGLE MIXED. (HA-18 in.) Produce a new set of fresh gaily colored blooms every morning.

• Culture A—F page 119
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (½ oz., 50c)

Poppy **Giant Iceland Kelmscott Strain Mixed.** (Perennial 3 ft.) This is the best of the Iceland Poppies and produces the largest flowers, sometimes 3 inches across. Blooms first year from seed. Altho petals are of heavier texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance. Stems long, stiff and stand cutting. Color range: deep scarlet through delicate pinks and buffs to pure white. For permanent bed, rock garden or cutting when in bud. Prefer moist soil and tolerate some shade.

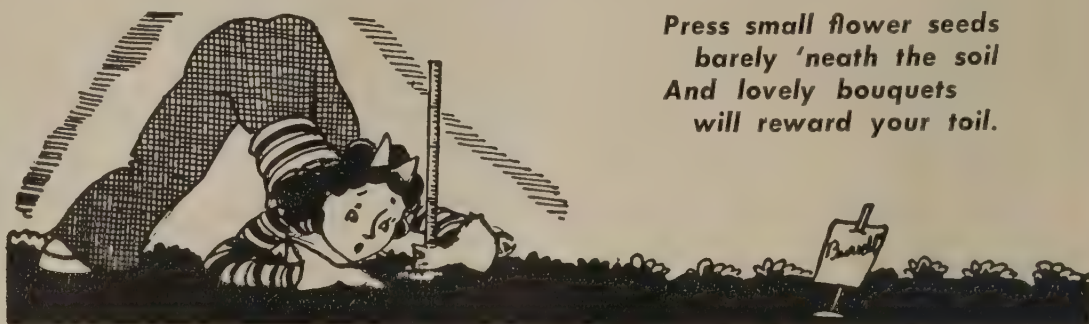
• Culture B—F page 119
(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 80c)

Iceland Poppy



Rock Garden Perennial Mixed. A wonderful mixture of over 50 rare and choice rock garden perennials, maximum height 6 inches. Once established are a constant source of pleasure because of their permanence.
 • Culture BE—GH page 119

(Pkt., 15c) (1/16 oz., 50c) (1/8 oz., 85c)



*Press small flower seeds
 barely 'neath the soil
 And lovely bouquets
 will reward your toil.*

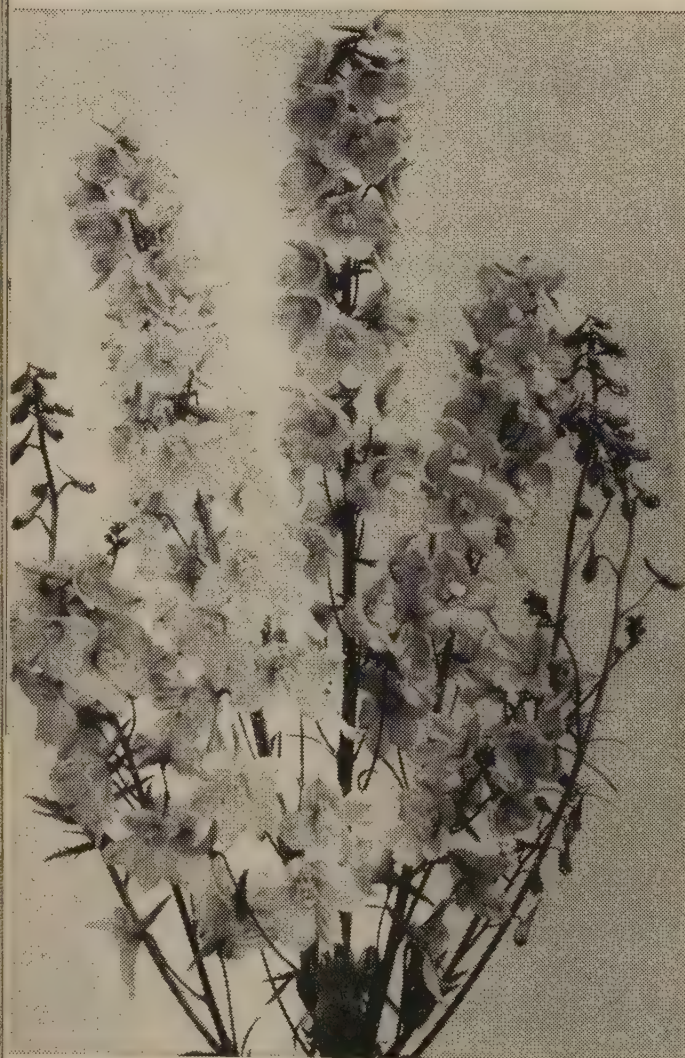
GROWING FLOWERS FROM SEEDS

(Continued from page 119)

sharp sand and good garden soil. The bottom of the flat may be covered with a layer of coarse cinders, broken pots or some such material, and the prepared soil finely sifted to fill up the balance of the box within about an inch of the top. Place in a window where exposed to the sun and cover with a pane of glass to retard evaporation. Water carefully with a fine spray, keeping the soil moist but not wet. Remove the glass after the plants are up. Some flower seeds are very slow to germinate, so be sure to allow sufficient time without disturbing soil. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, about four leaves, they should be transplanted one inch apart in another bed, flat or

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)
 listed page 103.

in small pots (paper pots are excellent for this purpose), later to be reset in the open ground.



(E) Sow in hotbed. This is the best way to start plants that are to be transplanted if greenhouse is not available. (See pages 6 and 7 for construction.) We recommend use of Gro-Quick Electric Seed Bed Heater listed page 7. Prepare soil as in (A) and sow as in (B).

(F) Time of planting—March or early spring.

(G) Time of planting outdoors, after all danger of frost is over and the soil warm, usually about May 10.

(H) Time of planting indoors, or under glass—March or very early spring for transplanting after danger of frost is over.

Snapdragon Rust Resistant Maximum Mixed

Tall Giant Flowered. (HA&B 32 in). This special mixture contains a great range of colors and the contrast between the very dark velvety bloom through lighter shades to white results in the most pleasing effect. Hundreds who saw our seed field exclaimed, "The finest colors I have ever seen."

- Culture ABDE—F page 119
(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c)
(1/8 oz., \$1.00)

Snapdragon Majus Rust Resistant

Semi Tall Large Flowering. All Colors Mixed. (HA&B 22 in.) The colors are lighter than the Maximum. The flowers are large and the flowered spikes long. Splendid for cutting and borders. Gorgeous flowers produced freely over several months' period. Excellent for growing under glass.

- Culture ABDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c)
(1/8 oz., \$1.00)



Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)

Stock Double Large Flowered Dwarf Ten Weeks (HA-1 ft.) So named because they bloom 10 weeks after planting seed. Heavy spikes of handsome, fragrant flowers, like small rosettes. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

- Culture DE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/8 oz., 50c) (1/4 oz., 85c)

Stock Beauty of Nice. (HA-16 in.) Sweet fragrance, combined with vivid tones and soft shades of color, make this flower well suited to every taste. Our seed will produce a large proportion of doubles.

- Culture DE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (1/8 oz., 50c) (1/4 oz., 85c)

Sweet Peas Spencer Early Flowering Mixed (HA) are valuable for greenhouse culture and for outdoor planting in the south. In cooler climates they bloom a week to ten days earlier than other varieties.

- Culture A—as early as possible

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) (1/4 lb., \$1.50)

Sweet Peas Spencer Late or Summer Flowering Mixed (HA). This type is recommended for general outdoor growing except in the extreme south where sweet peas flower during the winter and where the Early Flowering Type gives the best results. Mixed colors.

- Culture A—as early as possible

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (1/4 lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)

Sweet Peas, Early Flowering Mixed.

113



Shasta Daisy Alaska (HP-2½ ft.)

Generally suitable for borders and cutting. Large marguerite-like flowers in July and usually lasting until frost. Does best in moist locations. Color snow-white with small creamy yellow center; four to five inches across and sometimes larger.

• Culture BDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (⅛ oz., 45c) (¼ oz., 85c)

Sweet William Double Mixed. (HP - 1½ ft.)

An attractive class of easily grown and most beautiful plants of extreme richness and diversity of colors. Deliciously sweet scented. For cut flowers they are not surpassed.

• Culture BDE—F page 119

(Pkt., 15c) (⅛ oz., 40c) (¼ oz., 70c)

Verbena Mammoth Mixed. (TP—grown as annual—8 in.)

The low spreading growth forms a carpet of green foliage that makes a dense background for its brilliantly colored flowers.

• Culture ABDE—GH page 119

(Pkt., 10c) (⅛ oz., 50c) (¼ oz., 85c)



Shasta Daisy.





Mrs. Delavan Burrell—Zinnia Dahlia Flowered Seed Field.

The Dahlia Flowered type of Zinnia has gained great favor. Florists find them profitable. Home gardens are made attractive throughout the summer and the Zinnia enthusiast will find endless hours of enjoyment among these large, many colored flowers which rival the finest Dahlias. Height 3 feet. Flowers large and deep—petals cupped.

SEE PAGE 118 — HOW TO GROW ZINNIAS

Zinnia GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED

- CANARY BIRD**—A delicate shade of primrose.
- CRIMSON MONARCH**—Bright, crimson, very large.
- DREAM**—Deep lavender purple. An excellent flower.
- EXQUISITE**—Light rose with deeper rose center.
- GOLDEN DAWN**—Golden yellow with red center.
- GOLDEN STATE**—Yellow in bud, turning to rich orange.
- GOLDEN CENTUARY**—Light orange.
- ILLUMINATION**—A deep rose soft color.
- METEOR**—A rich glowing deep red. The darkest red shade.
- ORIOLE**—Immense flowers of orange and gold.
- POLAR BEAR**—A beautiful pure white flower.
- PURPLE PRINCE**—A fine deep purple. Large, well formed blooms.
- ROYAL PURPLE**—A new addition to the list and the best purple Zinnia.
- SCARLET FLAME**—Large, beautiful bright scarlet.
- WILL ROGERS**—Our favorite and the largest of the bright scarlet Dahlia Flowered.
- SPECIAL GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED**—This contains all the above colors and many more in a well balanced mixture.
- CROWN OF GOLD PASTEL TINTS**—The enormous flowers have petals overlaid with a deep golden yellow at the base and carry the individual flower color at the tip. The effect is especially pleasing and together with the velvety soft pastel tones makes this an exceptional cut flower.

Any of the above Dahlia Flowered Zinnias
 (Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50)

Zinnia

CALIFORNIA GIANTS

SEE PAGE 118—HOW TO GROW ZINNIAS

• The California Giant type of zinnia has won a very prominent place with florists and with those who take great interest in the growing of a fine home flower garden.

The enormous double flowers are borne on long stems. As compared with the Dahlia Flowered Zinnia, the petals are longer, more soft and wavy instead of being cupped. The Dahlia Flowered is very deep from top to bottom, while the California Giant is somewhat flattened. When well grown, the average flower is from 5 to 6 inches across, with many growing to 7 inches under favorable conditions. Centers very small and most of the colors carrying a beautiful two-tone effect, shading to a darker color at the center of the flower.

Cardinal—bright scarlet.

Cherry Queen—cerise, very showy.

Crimson Queen—deep crimson.

Daffodil—canary yellow.

Enchantress—light rose with deep rose center.

Golden Queen—bright golden yellow.

Grenadier—maroon.

Miss Wilmott—soft pink.

Lavender Gem.

Orange King—burnt orange.

Purity—pure white.

Rose Queen—bright rose.

Scarlet King—glowing scarlet.

Violet Queen.

California Giant Mixed.

Any of the above straight colors or mixed.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50)

116

One of our seed fields of Zinnia California Giants





Leslie took one look at the Lilliput Zinnia and said "Oh Boy." She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burrell, great granddaughter of D. V. Burrell.

Zinnia Lilliput (Pompon or Baby Zinnias)

SEE PAGE 118—HOW TO GROW ZINNIAS

These very double flowers are about one inch in diameter, beautifully formed and are excellent for cutting as the stems are 8 to 10 inches long. They start blooming early and last all summer. Very effective for borders. Height 1½ feet.

Black Ruby	Orange Gem	Valencia
Canary Gem	Rosebud	White Gem
Dainty Gem	Salmon Shades	Mixed
Lilac Gem	Scarlet Gem	

Any color or mixed.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50)

Zinnia, Cupid These are the smallest of all, much on the order of Lilliputs but with smaller flowers and smaller plants. Height 1 foot.

Mixed	Elf—carmine shades.
Tiny Tim—scarlet	Snow Drop—white
Pixie—yellow	

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)

Navajo or Gaillardia Flowered 2½ ft. Unique because of its striped and variegated flowers. Makes a colorful showing in any flower garden.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)

David Burpee Mixed A break in Zinnias that is entirely different from the Dahlia Flowered, Fantasy and other types. Even the foliage is different; leaves being beautifully crinkled. Stems long. The flowers nearly as large in size as Dahlia Flowered. Petals are long, shaggy and crinkled. Colors are mostly pastel. A good cut flower. Height 2½ feet.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50)



Zinnia Fantasy

Fantasy Zinnia 2½ ft. You will like this new chrysanthemum flowered type with its large shaggy bloom and curled and twisted petals. Something new and entirely different in zinnia. A winner in the "All America" Trials. Fantasy lend themselves gracefully to flower arrangements. Color range includes oranges, yellows, pastel pinks and cream with enough white for a background to show off the other colors. Stems long and strong. This type together with the Crown of Gold Pastel Tints is without doubt the finest cut flower yet developed in Zinnias.

ORANGE LADY—Beautiful pure orange.

ROSALIE—Deep Purplish Pink.

STAR DUST—Golden Yellow.

WILDFIRE—Intense Scarlet.

MIXED.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)



Zinnia Luther Burbank

Zinnia Luther Burbank Flowers nearly as large as Dahlia Flowered. Petal ends distinctly curled and somewhat serrated. Colors mostly pastel, delicate, but bright enough to make a nice show in the garden or vase.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50)

HOW TO GROW ZINNIAS

Soil preparation as in A page 119

Do not plant zinnia seed until all danger from frost is past. Select a location not nearer trees than the height of the trees; as zinnias will not do well in the shade. Sow 15 seeds to the foot of row, at a depth of ½ to ¾ inch. Keep the soil moist and the crust broken until the plants are up. Thin so the plants are 12 to 15 inches apart in the row for the giant types, and 8 to 10 inches apart for the Lilliput. Rows should be 3 feet apart for giants and 24 inches apart for the small varieties. Zinnias do best on very rich soil. Cultivate and water frequently. Dust with finely ground sulphur when the plants are beginning to bud, at the rate of ½ lb. to the square rod to avoid mildew.

GROWING FLOWERS FROM SEEDS

All culture letters in the flower seed listings refer to the directions given below. Please follow them carefully to be certain of good results. Where two or more letters are given, choose the one that you can most easily and accurately use.

(A) Sow in the bed, border or row where the plants are to grow. The soil should be loamy, full of humus to the extent that it will easily pulverize; not dry out readily and crack. Make certain that you have good topsoil, not fill-in from the basement excavation. A load or two of good top soil hauled in and well fortified with humus—leaf mold, peat moss or well rotted manure; may mean the difference between pride of accomplishment and envying your neighbors' more attractive flower bed. Nearly all flowers do well in sunny locations; see page 97 for list of those that do well in partial shade.

Spade to a depth of 6 inches, pulverize and rake smooth. Plant in rows or broadcast the seed. Cover lightly to a depth four or five times the seed's diameter. Very small seeds may be merely pressed into the soil with a flat board and a very little soil and pulverized sphagnum or peat moss sprinkled over them. Larger seeds may be planted singly, well covered, but more thickly than plants are wanted. Firm the soil well over the seed. Watering now becomes of great importance. At no time should the soil be allowed to become hard and dry, yet excessive watering may cause the seed to rot, sour the soil, or cause "damping off." Use a fine spray that will not wash out the seed. When the plants appear, thin them out, allowing each to grow singly, without crowding. The distance between them is governed by their ultimate size and spread. Excess plants may usually be moved to a new location.

Cultivate shallowly so as to not damage roots. Crinkle Plant Covers (page 84) set close together over the seed row will give protection and force growth of plants.

(B) Sow in outdoor seed bed, to be transplanted. Same as (A) except bed should be not over six feet wide for easy tending and always sow seed in rows. Cold frame as described on page 7 will do nicely. Place in full sun, protect from winds and, in the case of perennial seedlings, provide a lath or cloth canopy for shade during heat of summer. This should be removable in damp and cloudy weather. Seedlings may be transplanted when they make true leaves, that is, when the second pair of leaves appear; or they may be left until larger before being moved to their permanent location. Perennials should be moved from the seed bed to a nursery row, to grow until fall before being moved to their permanent location.

(C) Sow in cold frame or deep wooden soil-filled box (buried to within 6 or 8 inches of top to form simple cold frame). This method is used for slow germinating seed, some of which require months to sprout. Plant as in (B) preparing soil as in (A). Description of cold frame is given on page 7. Place in a shaded location, where there is free air circulation. During the spring, summer and fall, water often enough to prevent soil from drying out. A mulch of peat or pulverized sphagnum moss will help retain moisture. In winter to afford protection, cover with leaves. Have patience with slow germinating subjects; do not disturb too quickly. Any live seed will eventually grow if given time enough; provided soil, moisture supply, etc., are right. When seedlings appear and make true leaves, transplant to pots, nursery row or permanent location. If moss forms on soil surface, sprinkle fresh earth over top.

(D) Sow indoors in boxes or flats (pictured top page 3). These should be of convenient size and about 3 inches deep. The soil used should be composed of about equal parts of leaf mold,

(Continued on page 112)

INDEX

AND INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

	PAGE		PAGE
Asparagus	8	Lettuce	33 to 35
Beans	8 to 11	Mustard	35
Beets	12	Muskmelon	42 to 44
Beets, Stock	13	Okra	52
Broccoli	14	Onion	53 to 59
Cabbage	14 to 17	Parsley	60
Cantaloupe	36 to 41	Parsnip	59
Carrots	18 and 19	Peas	60 to 62
Cauliflower	20 and 21	Pepper	62 to 64
Celery	22 and 23	Plant Covers	84
Corn, Sweet	29 to 31	Pumpkin	65
Corn, Pop	32	Radish	66 and 67
Cucumber	24 to 28	Salsify	67
Dusting Machines	85	Spinach	68
Dill	32	Squash	69 to 72
Egg Plant	32	Swiss Chard	13
Endive	33	Tomato	73 to 82
Flower Seeds	97 to 118	Turnip	83
Hot Bed Heaters	7	White Melons	44
Insecticides and		Watermelons	45 to 52
Fungicides	86 to 88	Weeders	83

FLOWER SEEDS 97 TO 118

★ **PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.** By doing this, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided. If your order is delayed, please let us hear from you promptly.

Seeds cannot be manufactured; they must be grown and for this reason we are not bound by any definite time or quantity by the prices quoted in this catalog and they are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order as early as possible.

★ **SALES TAX**—Colorado has no sales tax on seed.

★ **AIR MAIL**—If you wish seed to come by air mail please add 6c per ounce. We cannot send this way otherwise.

★ **OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ORDER**—Send Postoffice or Express Money Order or Bank Draft. Cash should be well wrapped and sent by Registered Letter. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps.

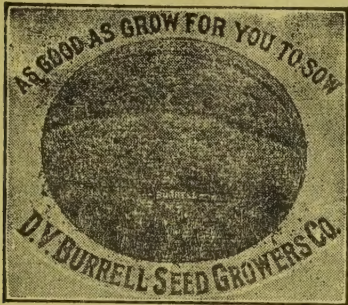
★ **HOW TO ORDER**—Always write or better still, print your name, postoffice, state, and express office plainly, and, if possible use the order sheet. Always carry out the price of each item.

Make all money orders or checks payable to D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO.

If the seeds are not received in a reasonable time, send an exact copy of the order and state kind of remittance and this will be given immediate attention.

★ **HOW TO SHIP**—Always state how to ship heavy seeds, if to go by Freight or Express.

★ **GUARANTEE**—It is impractical to guarantee seeds, as under improper care the best of seeds will fail. Some may be sown too shallow or too deep, in too dry ground or too wet. Some hardy seeds will stand cool weather and grow when soil is too cold for others and will cause them to decay. Insects above or below the surface may attack and destroy them. D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co. give no warranty, express or implied as to the productiveness of any seeds we sell and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.



ORDER BLANK

For High Grade Tested Seeds

WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY AND IN FULL in the blanks below, and use another sheet for other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to FILL ORDERS RAPIDLY and correctly, and your inquiries will not be so apt to be overlooked. For full instructions about ordering, etc., see directions page 120 of catalog.

D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO., Rocky Ford, Colo.

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ROCKY FORD, COLORADO

*Bernita Burrell and Zinnia
Dahlia Flowered Exquisite*

